FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT ROBERTO VIOLA ADDRESSES NATION

PY311526 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text of speech to Argentine nation by Argentine President Roberto Eduardo Viola from the White Room in Government House--live]

[Text] Countrymen:

A new stage of the national reorganization process begins today, thus inexorably continuing its advance toward the achievement of its objectives. Since I have been appointed by the military junta, the supreme body of the state, to preside over the government of my fatherland, I have the honor to address my fellow citizens in order to make known to them a few concepts which will serve as basis for my administration.

At this time, under circumstances which have the highest importance to me, I cannot omit expressing the pride and emotion I feel when taking up the highest post to which an Argentine can aspire. I intend to govern for all without favoring sectarian interests or incurring in unjust preferences or exclusions. In this task I will be accompanied by a group of men, both civilians and militarymen, who have the qualities of ability, representation, honesty and competence. Together with them and with the invaluable and indispensbable contribution represented by the generous cooperation of the Argentines I will continue the task begun by the armed forces on 24 March 1976.

When this presidential change now takes place it should be explicitly stated that all of us have a debt of gratitude to my predecessor, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, for the work he has done. As a soldier of San Martin he presided over the nation with the same unselfishness, dedication and spirit of service which was characteristic of his life in the army. We give our most heartfelt recognition to him and the group of men who participated in his administration throughout the fatherland.

My turn to succeed him comes at a difficult time. To our common national problems are added the serious political, economic and social disturbances of today's world. Despite all, this country possesses better human and material resources than any other, in addition to the moral reserves which makes it possible to foresee with well-founded optimism the happy finish of the task awaiting us.

The Argentine people, thanks to their exceptional qualifications, will not give way in their decision to place our fatherland in the important position in which it belongs. This goal will be achieved because it is the answer to a demand which is a part of the common awareness of an entire nation.

My tenure in government will be characterized by prudence and firmness. Prudence that will discourage hurried or simplistic solutions. Firmness in order not to detour from the objectives that the armed forces outlined when they decided to undertake the historical enterprise of reorganizing a country that was on the brink of falling apart.

I am well aware of current national reality. I know that it is complex and that there are problems. I am not afraid of contingencies or adverse circumstances. We will advance by stages, a little more every day, without a lot of fanfare and spectacle. But, yes, with the necessary perseverance and tenacity so that we will not be detoured from the decision of obtaining the objectives.

The outlines for action that were drafted after 24 March 1976 will be maintained in substance. Both stages, the one that has just concluded and the one that is about to start, are as one in the extensive framework of the same process.

The stage that has just concluded had to face new and varied problems, and the same will happen during the stage that has just begun. The changes that have been made, in the internal situation of the country and within the international context, will in certain cases demand the outlining of new courses of action.

A decade ago Marxist terrorist aggression appeared to have concentrated in our region. We Argentines have not forgotten the time in which the daily violence and death, united with a generalized disorder, seemed to cover the republic and degrade every type of civilized coexistence. At this time no one can ignore the motives and the scope of terrorist actions which were coordinated and organized at the regional and international levels. Currently there is a universal awareness of the problem. We can observe that a new attitude is emerging in the free world with regard to the necessary internal security of nations and to the implementation of defense criterion and regional and worldwide strategy which will permit a more qualified response to aggression.

This outlook, that is predominant throughout the world, ratifies the clear and firm position that we Argentines assumed under critical circumstances affecting our national way of life. The country as a whole, civilians and the military, fought and won a war that was not desired in order to restore order, preserve our way of life and win peace.

If we have won peace we must be aware and united in its preservation, convinced and on the alert that the deceitful war has not concluded. To preserve peace demands awareness, responsibility and participation. It also demands that the habit of violence be abandoned and that resentment be overcome. To strengthen it means that we must know how to temper grief, how to become spiritually calm and how to work for coexistence.

We are all involved in this undertaking. The future of the fatherland so demands it and to deny it will mean self-isolation.

One of the main responsibilities of the stage we are undertaking today is to normalize the activities of institutions and organizations at the intermediate level, such as political organizations, professional and business associations, unions, and the like. Once their activities have been normalized they will actively contribute to achieving the final objective of the process. Moreover, the existence of these organizations is essential to the proper functioning of any society. All of these organizations must strive to achieve the true interests they represent but they must also look after the interests of the entire community since there is nothing more important than the nation itself.

To do otherwise, to place in front the interests of a sector and to disregard the interests of the nation as a whole, is a flagrant mistake since it affects national coexistence, it neutralizes equal participation and it blocks the path of large national undertakings.

Political parties--which are essential organizations to achieve a full democracy--are the only valid tools to channel the concern of the people. Because of their nature, they have to be truly representative bodies. This is a necessary condition for their effectiveness as a school of civic training and as a guarantee of stability and of constant renewal of the system.

During this period the government will issue those laws that will enable these parties to be fully active in the joint venture of achieving a strong, modern, and stable democracy. But prior to this step the government, will request the opinion of politicians whose valuable experience will help to achieve the final objective.

We recognize the effort made by the union organizations which in the last 5 years have contributed to the maintenance of peace despite the fact that the circumstances were not always the most favorable. We wish to express to these organizations and their members that we are convinced of the need to promote their participation to achieve a just social order.

We also recognize the need for business associations to participate in the process and we hope that they will continue to do so with a renewed effort since their effort will be a decisive factor for success in this new stage. We demand, moreover, their equal participation to build up and develop our nation's resources.

My government is particularly interested in the needs of the cultural sector. We, therefore, request its members to have a positive outlook to be able to enhance those elements that will strengthen our national identity.

Upon assuming the Presidency of the nation, I believe it necessary to point out a few ideas which will put into perspective the normalization of political institutions which should be achieved and which we seek.

The consolidation of an authentic national unity is the basis of the democracy to which we aspire, because we Argentines want to live in democracy--a national unity which will be forced by agreement over basic subjects, over common principles which constitute the sustenance of our philosophy of living; a national unity which does not mean abandoning or modifying principles but strengthening them; which does not mean making ideas uniform but sharing points of view in order to enrich them and broaden coexistence. It must be a national unity so that the Argentines, in response to the current challenges, will be able to do great things together; national unity which once and forever will guarantee a stable and modern political system with revitalized institutions and political forces which include those which exist now, and those which will appear in the future and are not identified with any sector of society, but which aspire to integrate it as a whole.

I have said it before and I repeat it today as president of the nation: This process is not aimed against anybody nor to favor any sector in particular. It was established on behalf of and for the nation.

We aspire an authentic federalism, not only one preached about but one which is exercised and strengthened as an expression of the mutual responsibility of the provinces and regions which comprise our Argentina.

We do not want a federalism which will preserve stagnation. These times demand a constructive federalism which is open to the region and the nation. A federalism which integrates, cooperates and contributes to the essential objectives of the country.

As is established in the guideline documents of the process, regarding the seeking of solutions which are required now, we will seek the participation of truly representative sectors and individuals. Only the corrupt and subversive elements will be excluded.

The concept of participation is broad and greatly transcends official framework; it even includes criticism which, if given honestly, will be heeded, no matter how harsh it is.

The individual and sectoral participation which we will encourage at all levels will allow us to firmly move toward the full implementation of democratic institutions.

To achieve this the commitment of all the Argentines, and especially of those who are responsible for leadership and making decisions in their respective (? sectors), will be required. Everything is possible with their invaluable cooperation and the citizens' understanding, but without them nothing important will be achieved.

Regarding domestic policy, we hope to come up with all the measures and adjustments which are required for the fulfillment of the established objectives, as well as unquestionably and without hesitation maintaining the necessary security structures which secure peace.

We will support the progressive normalization of political activities, which will undoubtedly allow the selection of new leaders which has been demanded time and again.

Within the characteristics and demands which belong to the nature of the process we will concern ourselves particularly with the respect for public liberties, consecreted in the initial chapter of the constitution, without any other requirements than due compliance with the norms regulating the exercise of those liberties.

Our foreign policy will be marked by our active involvement in Latin American affairs and by our active presence in the defense of freedom and justice. At international meetings we will strongly stand for an aggressive defense of human rights and dignity. It could hardly be otherwise. Our nation has a brilliant tradition in this field.

Within the continental framework we seek to contribute to consolidating a new era in inter-American relations. The solution of the problems affecting the countries of the continent are facilitated through the present readiness to discuss them within a framework of mutual respect and similar objectives. We seek to maintain and to further cordial and warm diplomatic and trade relations with all the countries of the world, in accordance with our traditional policy of strict compliance with our commitments. The traditional principles maintained in our foreign policy--which belong to the same constant factors defining the free world--will be honored, but this does not mean that we will abandon our independent and pragmatic position, which is only subordinated to the interests of the nation.

We will watch over the strengthening and independence of the judicial branch and the firmness of its officials. The government action in the area of justice will continue with the purification of the law; it will watch over the moral, material and spiritual advancement of the judges and it will seek a better and prompter administration of justice.

The most solid basis of the defense of the nation consists of the effectiveness of the armed forces and security forces [words indistinct] the spiritual, moral and technical training of the men forming them. In a world in which technology daily progresses it is also indispensable to attend to their modernization, equipment and maintenance. This will be a constant concern of my government.

The development of the border zones, the [word indistinct] and development of the human potential, the increase of the tasks of the armed forces stationed in the area, the continued Argentine presence in the Antarctic and the creation of an effective civil defense system will be other prominent aspects of the security policy which we will continue developing.

We look upon education as the basic vehicle of national culture. During this administration, all educational activity will therefore be given preference and followed with particular interest. The activity will basically be aimed at modernizing the national education system in both its aspects: reorganizing the structures and updating pedagogical methods. We will pay particular attention to school dropouts and the improvement of secondary-level teaching, trying to bring the latter into harmony with the needs of the labor market and specialized training for professionals. We will encourage the participation of youth in cultural and sports activities and their interest in developing a knowledge of the problems of the nation.

Should our weak point be the fact that there is a small population in this country, our strong point will be the fact that we will become more able every day.

For this to come true I must reaffirm that teaching is a vocation, a priesthood and not a mere job. Only those who can feel and understand this are truly prepared for the fulfillment of their supreme mission. While promising that it will do whatever possible for the spiritual and material betterment of the teachers; my government calls upon them to make a united effort toward the attainment of their supreme goals.

At the labor level the basic objective will be a harmonious relationship between state, capital and labor. The normalization of union activities will continue in line with the existing laws. The gradual development of this plan will give rise to the expansion of activities of the unions within their specific fields of interest and will stimulate them to learn about and to protect common interests of the national society.

Public health is one of the state's primary responsibilities. In view of this we will try to implement and strengthen all measures aimed at preserving public health as an essential asset.

Housing and social security are among the most pressing social problems. The National Housing Fund [FONAVI] will become the dynamic tool of our housing policy by updating its organization to permit its actions reach more sectors.

We will eradicate irregular situations from the social welfare systems and we will seek to improve retirement systems. We will stimulate the development of sports as the instrument for the physical and moral training of the individual, as a highly significant cultural factor related to an conducive to national unity, and as a channel for conveying the image of the country abroad.

We wish to stress, in line with our clear-cut and inalienable convictions, that special attention will be paid to publicizing government actions and to the absolute freedom of expression.

We believe that the freedom of the press, responsibly used, is one of the basic institutions of democracy--by whose principles we abide--and an inalienable part of the true exercise of the right to free expression. I extoll our support for the responsible press of which our country can be truly proud.

Our relations with the church will be open, solid and respectful, in keeping with the deep-rooted Christian feelings of the Argentine people. At the same time we will seek to guarantee the freedom of worship of which our country has always set an example.

I ask our youth to keep in mind that the path of effort and fruitful toil is the only true and valid path toward a better future. Along this path there must be no room for arrogance or the easy way out of things, nor can there be indifference. I am well aware of the youth's idealism and of its creative potential and I truly hope that it will actively participate, in a broad response to this call which I now reiterate, in the process of national reorganization.

The youth's desire to participate in common issues and national activities, in direct proportion to their age, knowledge and proper respect for the older generations, will be specially stimulated. We must all imbue the youth with a sense of responsibility for their current task, bearing in mind the future Argentina which their generation will have to create.

As for the economic affairs, which I have purposely left for last because of the tensions and anxiety which they have been awakening in Argentines lately, we will pursue a policy in keeping with our true status, because we are fully convinced that no set formula or theory is appropriate.

The current situation, marked by strong expectations by groups which seek to fulfill their own factional needs, mostly without regard for common interest, brings us face to face with four great problems which must be solved before we can resume our march toward full economic development.

These problems are: A yet to be controlled inflation, generally outdated exchange rates, a lack of business profitability, and minimum growth.

Undoubtedly these problems are closely interwined. Prudence, precision and enforcement of measures which must be implemented at this extremely sensitive level, are necessary to find the solutions required by the country.

The support for, adherence to and implementation of the idea of a guiding and subsidizing state, which stimulates selective and competitive private economic activities, is hereby ratified as being the permanent objective.

We cannot expect immediate attainment of this objective, after almost half a century of compliance with a great variety of statist doctrines.

Thus it becomes necessary to reactivate interministerial commissions which are charged with studying the list of state organizations and enterprises which will be eliminated due to their not being of priority interest under the present circumstances. At the same time it will be necessary to step up procedures to transfer or auction those enterprises which must no longer remain in the hands of the state.

There must be a sustained, progressive and premanent move toward a suitable economic opening. Among the concrete guidelines and measures which will be applied we can mention: the reactivation of economic activities; the reestablishment of confidence in the exchange market by making it more realistic and by laying the foundations for an economy which will be in keeping with the commercial and financial conditions of the international market; attacking the causes of inflation through methods capable of eradicating them; the reduction of real positive interest rates to levels compatible with a normal profitability margin and extension of terms of payment; the protection of national products from foreign competition which is subsidized by "dumping" policies; the substantial reduction of public expenditures; a decisive attack on tax evasion while trying to simplify the tax system; the implementation of a strict system of salaries, utilities fees and municipal taxes in order to further austerity regarding public expenditures and to improve effectiveness; the progressive increase of real income and the maintenance of employment levels; the review of customs tariffs in order to come up with a stable system which will be in keeping with the country's development objectives within the framework of an open economy free from privileges and distortions; the preparation of the basis for a program aimed at alleviating the problems which private enterprises are currently having with the financial system, the development of active nonbureaucratic policies designed to stimulate and promote national exports.

Fellow Argentines:

I am aware of the national situation and of its problems. I, therefore, know of your sacrifices.

Upon assuming the Presidency of the nation, I appeal to all Argentines to work together so that our efforts may be fruitful. The government commits itself to set the example: My administration will be characterized by a republican austerity.

I have not been appointed by the military junta to preside over the last stage of the process. We have committed ourselves to achieve a definite political solution and not a mere stop-gap that will end into another frustration.

The necessary steps to restore the normal functioning of the institutions will be taken by the leadership of the process in accordance with the circumstances and taking into account the true aspirations of the Argentine people.

Since I have been involved in the process from the very beginning, I will watch over it so that it does not depart from its objectives.

Since I am aware of human limitations, I will be prudent, humble and responsible, but I do not claim to be the center of truth and patriotic feeling. I am not arrogant, and trusting myself and my advisers, I rely on the support of the Argentine people.

Since I am convinced that we will be successful in our undertaking, and since I make the commitment to establish open channels of communications and to give ample and objective information on government actions in all sectors, I therefore request all Argentines to trust their government so that we will be able to achieve our objectives. We have the future ahead of us and we will be able to achieve our objectives together.

History has chosen us to be part of a particularly important period of our nation's history; let us be worthy of it.

In compliance with our constitution, I call upon the protection of the almighty, the source of all reason and justice, to achieve such a lofty objective. I hereby pledge my honor as an Argentine to be successful in this undertaking.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES NEW LAW ON MINISTRIES' SETUP

FY302123 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Mar (TELAM)--The Argentine Government this afternoon released law No 22,450, approved yesterday. This law deals with the organization of ministries and replaces law No 20,524, dated 1976. Through this law the 8 current ministries become 13 by dividing the Economy Ministry into 5 parts and the Social Welfare Ministry into 2 ministries.

The new law establishes the following ministries: interior, foreign relations and worship; justice, defense, economy and finance; agriculture and livestock; industries and mining; commerce and maritime affairs; public works and services; education and culture; labor; public health and environment; and social action.

According to its article No 34, the law will go into effect tomorrow in conjunction with the swearing in of new Argentine President Roberto Viola and the 13 new ministers.

The introduction to the law states that in its drafting account has been taken of the experience accumulated during the first 5 years of the process and adds that the prior law, No 20,524, which is now being arrogated, did not provide for a change in the organization of the ministries because of the government's desire to bring order to the administration as soon as possible. A change of this kind would have hampered the swiftness and effectiveness of the measures which had to be implemented.

The introduction further states that the law had to set up the organization which would permit the attainment of government objectives while keeping in step with the leadership approach of the president, the political and social framework, and the possibilities of the budget, in view of which the value of a ministerial framework rests on the services which it would be able to render to the government which implements such a system and not on its alleged adjustment to a universally valid model.

It further indicates that, in addition to bearing in mind the subsidiary role of the state and other basic guidelines of the documents of the process of national reconstruction, it has been felt that it will be suitable to establish the best possible balance between the various ministries in order to prevent the overexpansion of certain departments which could distort the normal operations of the cabinet.

In view of the overlapping in areas over which two or more ministries could have jurisdiction, the expressions "to deal with", "to intervene in", "to participate" and "to coordinate" have been used in order to establish the degree of jurisdiction which each party would have. These expressions are defined in the following manner:

To deal with: to handle the matter directly and to carry primary responsibility for it.

To intervene in: to have a hand in the matter, to exercise one's authority without being primarily responsible for the affair.

To participate: to have something to do with a given issue.

To coordinate: to arrange activities or things methodically, to set them in order. Usually the party which has primary responsibility does the coordination.

It is recalled that, according to the national constitution, there should be eight ministries, but that the military junta, exercising its constituent power, has allowed the number of ministries to be established by law; and it is pointed out that the growing number of issues which demand direct attention of the state has repeatedly exceeded this constitutional restriction.

The introduction adds that the hybrid device called "state secretariat" has been eliminated and that a system of independent functions in the best republican tradition has been implemented.

After a chapter of rules and regulations applicable to all the ministries in which the meetings of the cabinet are institutionalized and each sector is empowered to propose to the present the organizational framework of its ministry, it is established that the president will decide in case of doubt concerning jurisdictional matters, and that each minister will be assisted by one or more under secretaries.

The jurisdiction of each ministry is then outlined. The Interior Ministry will deal with: rights and guarantees of the people' state of siege' national and provincial laws; everything concerning constitutional reform; police affairs; coordination between provinces and the central government; rules on provincial budgeting; regional funds; political amnesty laws and the planning and execution of electoral laws; registration and personal identification, nationalization of foreigners and the national public record office; shields, symbols and monuments; laws on interprovincial rivers; and immigration. It will intervene in (since the Foreign Ministry will deal with this) the right of asylum, border policy, settlement of low population areas and areas of geopolitical interest.

The Foreign Ministry's functions will not differ much from the current ones. They will include foreign policy, foreign service, meetings, international conferences and congresses, diplomatic corps, treaties, pacts, accords, agreements, protocols, foreign missions, declarations of war, protection of Argentine citizens abroad, peace treaties; the entry and transit of foreign forces through, and the departure of national forces from the national territory; boundaries, extradition, political asylum, portrayal of the Argentine image abroad; economic, commercial and financial negotiations; export insurances and reinsurances; Argentine embassies, publication of treaties, relations with the Catholic Church and other religions; the policy on border areas, and naturalization of foreigners and migrations.

The functions of the Justice and Defense Ministries will remain basically the same. It is in the economic area that the major variations will take place as a result of the breakdown of the Economy Ministry into five ministries.

Minister Lorenzo Sigaut will deal with--that is, he will have prime responsibility for --the making of the overall economic policy and for the drafting and control of the national budget.

The Economy and Finance Ministry will have price responsibility for the collection and distribution of national income, treasury management, public payments and debts, the wage policy for the public sector, wage guidelines for the private sector, tax policy, the preparation, implementation and control of the customs system; the supervision of the Central Bank and the entire financial system; stock exchange and stock markets; insurance and reinsurance systems; governments credits; banking, monetary, credit and exchange policy; tariffs, exports and imports (reimbursement, antidumping laws, etc.), foreign investments, public investments plans, national census and statistics, the issuance of currency, the coordination of international economic, monetary and financial negotiations; relations with international financial organizations; and regional economic programs. It will also intervene in (that is, it will not have prime responsibility but will be directly involved in) policies for development of border areas, collection of funds raised through gambling, rules concerning environmental contamination, systems for the establishment of industries, and mining deposits.

The Agriculture and Livestock Ministry will intervene in many of the areas falling under the Economy and Finance Ministry such as the tax policy, the customs system, agricultural and livestock insurance; banking, price, credit, monetary and exchange policy; reimbursements for exports, tariffs, foreign investments, public investments, international negotiations and so forth.

It will deal with (that is, it will have primary responsibility for) the agricultural-livestock policy, the management of markets falling within its area of jurisdiction, government-owned enterprises and organizations related to the sector, statistical data related to the sector, regional agricultural programs; agricultural forestry, fishing and hunting sanitary control; marketing of agricultural, forestry and hunting products; national parks; phytosanitary provisions to defend the border areas, ports and airports and other activities which had been under the Agriculture and Livestock Secretariat.

The Industry and Mining Ministry will encompass the areas which are currently covered by the Secretariats of Commerce and Maritime Interests and some areas related to transport, freight, fishing and so forth.

The Ministry of Public Works and Services will encompass functions which are currently under the Secretariats of Transport and Public Works and Communications. It will also include programs for the rural area such as irrigation, electrification and energy.

There will be no major changes in the functions of the Culture and Education Ministry or of the Labor Ministry.

The former Social Welfare Ministry has been divided into two ministries: public health and environment; and social action. The functions of the former Social Welfare Ministry will be exercised by the Public Health and Environment Ministry, while Social Action Minister Carlos Lacoste will deal with the areas of social promotion and assistance, minors and the family, social security, housing and urban development, tourism, sports and the National Mortgage Bank.

The ministers cannot carry out private or unofficial activities which may be directly on indirectly related to the government or take part in judicial cases, litigations or negotiations with the national, provincial or municipal governments of the country.

The executive branch is hereby authorized to make the necessary adjustments and changes of property. The previous law, No 20,524, is hereby repealed and the present law will go into effect as of tomorrow.

FORMER III CORPS COMMANDER GIVEN 20 DAY SENTENCE

PY312248 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0030 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Cordoba, 31 Mar (NA)--According to revelations by reliable sources here today, Maj Gen Luciano Benjamin Menendez, former commander of the III Corps, has been sentenced to 20-day incarceration by the commander in chief of the army for remarks he made at a press conference about the southern conflict.

Gen Menendez was told today about the sentence and that he will have to serve his term at a military unit in the city of Rio Cuarto, some 200 km south of here.

The sentence is probably linked to the press conference held here by General Menendez on Friday, during which, referring to the southern Beagle conflict, he proposed "a program for the southern zone."

On that occasion, the retired military officer made comments on the military junta's answer to the mediation proposal of Pope John Paul II, and stated that "we Argentines have never thought that we would be asked to give up so much."

Menendez also said that the pope should be asked to "continue with his mediating action."

COSTA RICA

SANDINISTS REPORTEDLY SEIZE TERRITORY NEAR BORDER

PA011950 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Sandinists cause new incident in the northern zone. Sandinists seized control of Costa Rican territory, something unheard of. They evicted our own authorities.

A serious incident reportedly was provoked by Sandinists in the area of Upala several days ago when they penetrated our territory in an area near the border known as Mejico, removed the rural guard and raised the national flag of their country.

The grave part of this is that local authorities now do not know who to go to and say that the minister of security has not paid any attention to them, even though the Sandinists raised the flag of their country on Costa Rican territory.

This is the second time that Radio Periodico Reloj [newscast] has carried this report. It had reached us several days ago and was confirmed to us from Upala today.

ITALIAN PRESIDENT PERTINI DEPARTS FOR COLOMBIA

PA011945 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Moments before leaving for Colombia, Italian President Alessandro Pertini stated that his visit to Costa Rica had been fruitful because existing relations with his country had been strengthened and his country's cooperation with Central American nations had been broadened.

We have reached agreements that are positive for both countries and governments, said Pertini, who did not hide his emotion upon leaving our territory as he remarked: I was getting accustomed to the people's kindness.

Pertini's visit to our country has been very positive because it proved that joint efforts can be made on the paths of democracy, commented President Carazo upon bidding farewell to the Italian president.

TREJOS CASE DISMISSED; CARAZO LAWSUIT DROPPED

PA011545 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The Trejos Masis case has been dismissed. President Carazo had filed charges against him on the grounds of slander and false testimony. The statements made by Trejos Masis do not fall within the provisions of the penal code. Trejos Masis had said that President Carazo had received $30 million from the Sandinists for the transfer of arms. The statements by the accused did not lead to arraignment. It was not proven that Trejos Masis intended to harm President Carazo.

The case against Fernando Trejos Masis was dismissed Monday in connection with charges of slander and false testimony.

President Carazo had filed charges against him for having said that Carazo had received $30 million for allowing the transfer of arms to Sandinist guerrillas in Costa Rica during the revolution.

EL SALVADOR

U.S. EMBASSY FIRED ON, NEARBY BUILDING HIT

PA020322 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0241 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 1 Apr (EFE)--An attack took place tonight against the U.S. Embassy in this capital when two type "RPG-2" projectiles were fired at it. The attack, which failed, is the fourth against the embassy in the last 30 days.

The Chinese-made projectiles were apparently fired from a moving vehicle, the police said. Rather than hitting the embassy, they hit a nearby building belonging to the Federation of Credit Funds of El Salvador.

The attack took place tonight at 1915 local time (0115 GMT). The roof and part of the structure of the federation's building were damaged but there were no fatalities. The last attack against the U.S. Embassy took place on 22 March, when an "RPG-2" projectile ripped through the ambassador's office.

Frederick Chapin, the U.S. charge d'affairs in El Salvador, attributed one of the three previous attacks to the extreme rightwing and particularly to Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, while the other two were perpetrated by the leftist Popular Liberation Forces.

BOMB DESTROYS BANK OFFICE, DAMAGES NEWS AGENCIES

PA020425 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0157 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 31 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A powerful bomb exploded early this evening at the entrance to the offices of the Citibank which is located in front of the hotel where the newsmen covering the Salvadoran conflict are staying. The Citibank office was completely destroyed, as were the glass windows of the Torre Robles Building and of the Camino Real Hotel. Three persons were injured.

Paradoxically, some international news agencies have moved their offices, equipments and personnel to the hotel for security reasons. This move has coincided with a sudden increase of guerrilla actions near the hotel which used to be a very quiet sector.

Last week there were two bomb explosions and a shootout in a business area less than 100 meters from the hotel.

Guards Overzealous

PA020428 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Apr 81 p 39

[Excerpts] A bomb exploded last night in the Torre Robles Building where the offices of a banking agency are located. The explosion caused serious damage in addition to the ensuing alarm among residents of the capital.

The device was detonated at 1930. It caused considerable damage, not only to the building itself, but also the international press offices and to the offices of AP, UPI, NBC and other news agencies.

Some of the night guards who were on duty exceeded their functions; that is, they committed certain abuses in their attempts to prevent local and foreign newsmen from doing their duty.

The guards asked soldiers who came to the site to remove all those who were taking pictures and the soldiers did not hesitate to comply, which annoyed persons who happened to be on the scene.

GARCIA DENIES GREEN BERETS FIGHTING IN FIELD

PAG12026 Paris AFP in Spanish 1839 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Apr (AFP)--Salvadoran Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia emphatically denied here today that U.S. counterinsurgency troops, known as "Green Berets," are fighting alongside the government's armed forces in El Salvador.

Minister Garcia issued the denial to a group of foreign and national newsmen when he commented on reports to this effect that have circulated abroad in the past few hours.

Categorically denying those reports, the minister commented that "big interests are operating to try to discredit our country, mainly its armed institution."

After stating that "we do not have Green Berets" in El Salvador, Colonel Garcia stressed that "we have never asked, nor will we ask, for help so that this type of soldier will come to fight."

"The Salvadoran Armed Forces," the minister added, "are sufficiently capable of solving the country's domestic situation, which is provoked by those who are trying to destroy it, without having to resort to the help of foreign troops."

Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, defense under secretary, explained that the North Americans who are in the country "are technicians training Salvadorans in the use and maintenance of the new equipment that has arrived."

Colonel Rafael Flores, chief of staff of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, commented with irony that "there are foreign troops [combatientes] in the country but they are fighting alongside the guerrillas."

NEWSMEN WARNED ABOUT DISTORTING COUNTRY'S IMAGE

PA012101 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1501 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) has announced that "drastic measures will be taken" against foreign correspondents and newsmen "if they continue to distort the image of the Salvadoran Government and people."

According to the COPREFA, "some warnings were issued to certain correspondents because freedom of information is one thing and the abuse that is committed in the name of journalism is another very different thing."

The COPREFA indicated that "the foreign correspondents exaggerate and distort the news they send abroad in order to justify their presence in our country without caring about the harm that this causes to El Salvador."

The COPREFA is apparently very annoyed by a report published by an European news agency that indicated that "prisoners in the Santa Tecla Prison told the correspondent of a British newspaper that 18 Salvadoran union members were murdered in front of their families."

According to the COPREFA, the same report said that "others were subjected to physical and psychological tortures."

"All of this," the Salvadoran Armed Forces said, "is completely false. The proof is that the prisoners in Santa Tecla, where the political prisoners are held, are visited by their families and the Red Cross and so far no one has made such an accusation."

ROMERO AIDE BLAMES U.S. FOR SALVADORAN SITUATION

LD020951 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 30 Mar-5 Apr 81 pp 26-28

[Interview granted by Robert Cuellar, "executive director of the Christian Movement for Justice and Peace and aide to late Archbishop Oscar Romero," to Maha Samarah in Geneva--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What do you think of President Napoleon Duarte's proposal to form a three-man civilian committee to oversee parliamentary elections in 1982 and do you accept this offer?

[Answer] I am among those who believe that the offer to set up the proposed committee would bolster the regime because the three proposed members are from the ruling civilian-military regime. Two out of the three personalities, Guillermo Guevara Lacajo and Jorge Bustamente, are considered to be close to President Duarte, which is proof enough of their bias.

[Question] You are for a political solution and not a military solution to the conflict in El Salvador?

[Answer] It is difficult for one to make a snap judgement on the basis of saying yes or no. You must understand the history of El Salvador. Our history is saturated with blood, and permeated with persecution and the absence of justice, as our people have suffered greatly so far as human rights are concerned. All the aspirations of our people are misunderstood by the officials who behave improperly toward them.

[Question] But President Duarte represents the civilian Christian Democratic Party while I believe that you are against the military junta.

[Answer] Duarte represents only a limited minority in the Christian Democratic Party, no more than a handful of people. The great majority of this party has abandoned it and abandoned the leadership following the death of Archbishop Oscar Romero. Most of the key figures in the party have abandoned the party following Archbishop Romero's death. After the incident most of the key figures in the party joined the opposition. There is an active majority in the opposition front represented in the Farabundo Marti front.

[Question] How do you view the situation in El Salvador and what is your political line?

[Answer] We believe in the political line that was launched by Archbishop Romero and we seek to establish the bases of peace and justice in El Salvador. Many of the martyrs, who paid with their life the price of peace and justice, were princes and servants of the church. Archbishop Romero and other clerics of lower rank have paid the price side by side with our struggling people. The realization of justice in El Salvador requires the extirpation of evil from souls and a firm stand against social injustice in our country. As our guide Archbishop Romero said, we believe that there are three evil forces in the country. These are:

First, the United States and its blind support for an evil military junta that believes in bloodshed, persecution and terror in all Latin America and particularly in El Salvador.

Second, the 14 rich families which are in total control of the country's wealth and which, through their cooperation and contacts with multinational companies, dominate the country.

Third, the false regime that professes before the world community to represent the people, such as in the case of the Christian Democratic Party headed by President Jose Napoleon Duarte and his clique which consists of only eight people.

In this regard we believe that the Catholic Church has an important role to play in the realization of peace and justice. The country should belong to all its peoples and not just to 14 families, 70 officers, 20,000 troops, and 50 U.S. advisers. It is grossly wrong to believe that anyone unconnected with the military and what it represents--namely, the rich families, the armed forces, the police, and the multinational companies--is a communist and must therefore be liquidated.

[Question] You are being accused of receiving arms and aid from Cuba, Nicaragua, the Soviet Union, and Vietnam. What is your answer to this?

[Answer] Without being a military expert I can assure you that the arms available to us and in the hands of the rebels are bought with funds from societies and movements in solidarity with the rebels in El Salvador. Many of these societies are in Canada, the United States and Western Europe. They give us generous contributions for the purchase of arms from the black market and the international arms market. The mouthpieces of U.S. sources claim that they have secret documents proving that the Salvadoran rebels cooperate with international communism. This is a fabrication by the U.S. CIA and its propaganda orchestra. There are political advertisements in West European papers appealing for help and contributions for us. The majority of the Salvadoran people suffer from hunger and the most abominable social injustice but this majority is absolutely not communist.

[Question] What is the significance of the present revolution in El Salvador in relation to the political conditions in Central and Latin America?

[Answer] The importance of the liberation war in El Salvador has assumed a greater magnitude following the coming of President Ronald Reagan to the White House and the declaration of his hardline policy on El Salvador. Reagan's policy that calls for nipping the liberation movements in Latin America in the bud is responsible for giving us an international importance. In our view, this policy will be of no avail because El Salvador constitutes the first test of the seriousness of the U.S. threat. For this reason Reagan and General Haig have hastened to renew interference in our internal affairs and to give the military clique the necessary military and economic aid.

Indeed, the new U.S. administration has tried to send important signals to other states and peoples in Latin America through us. Reagan's policy has given prominence to events in El Salvador and gave them greater international depth and magnitude than they really merit.

[Question] President Reagan believes that halting the Soviet advance now begins in El Salvador, which poses the first test to his administration.

[Answer] U.S. imperialist policy has been the same for 50 years. Every time the United States wants to interfere in the affairs of Central and Latin America it invents the story of communism. If communism is acceptable to and loved by our people, as U.S. propaganda wishes to portray, we would have fallen under the Soviet Union's control 50 years ago.

[Question] Do you believe that the war in El Salvador will lead to the creation of another Vietnam, that is, that Washington will send its forces there?

[Answer] All the signs indicate that the United States is behaving in the same manner as it behaved in Vietnam. Not only do we believe this but the Americans themselves are saying as much.

Senator Kennedy said more than once that the policy now pursued in El Salvador reminds him of Vietnam where at the beginning some military advisers were sent and with the passage of time the number of these multiplied and increased. This is in addition to the demand for the introduction of agricultural reform. It appears that the same person who was responsible for agricultural reform in Vietnam is now in El Salvador, namely (Roy Busterman). All that Washington is doing now--interfering in big and small matters--is a prelude to invasion.

[Question] How do you conceive the solution to El Salvador's problem?

[Answer] The only solution to the problem of El Salvador in my view lies in the active participation of all the legitimate popular forces and their representation in a democratic government. The actual and realistic translation of these demands involves three points, which are:

First: Dissolving of the present government.

Second: Carrying out a comprehensive purge of El Salvador's army and security forces.

Third: Halting all types of U.S. military and economic aid to dictatorial and vicious regimes.

[Question] Don't you believe that the desired solution should still be a political and not a military solution?

[Answer] In this regard, despite the fact that our movement does not belong to the opposition movement, that is the Farabundo Marti front, I believe that the rights and interests of all the factions of the Salvadoran people must be respected. I personally find it difficult to enter into a dialogue with criminals and murderers such as the civilian-military clique. Dialogue with the archbishop's murderers is to no avail because the real power that can decide matters is still the United States and Mr Reagan and his aides.

[Question] Can't Europe, particularly the West German Government, exert efforts for a dialogue between you and Washington?

[Answer] I firmly believe that the United States is the cause of the persecution of innocent people. We in El Salvador are seeking peace and justice. We really want to get rid of persecution and to live a normal and calm life. The political solution cannot be achieved by President Duarte announcing, with the backing of the United States, the holding of sham elections because nobody would believe such a game.

REPORTAGE ON CLASHES, VIOLENCE, DEATH TOLL

Extremists Ambush Patrol

PA010120 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 30 Mar 81 p 28

[Excerpt] Over 20 civilian patrolmen, as well as a sergeant and three other soldiers from the Sensuntepeque border detachment were killed in Santa Marta Canton, Villa Victoria, when the military patrol of which they were a part was ambushed on Friday by numerous extremists. The extremists attacked with hand grenades and bursts of machinegun and rifle fire. Only four soldiers survived, according to official reports.

Army Reports Casualties

PA010127 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1936 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 31 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--At least 178 Salvadoran soldiers have died in combat against the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) in the past 3 months, a military spokesman told ACAN-EFE today.

According to the same source, 32 soldiers died in March during armed clashes in different parts of the country. The exact number of casualties in FMLN ranks still have not been determined, but they are high, the military spokesman added.

The Salvadoran Army has been waging an all-out war against the leftist guerrillas since 10 January, the day when the opposition military front launched the general offensive against the government junta.

Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia recently disclosed that 146 soldiers had been killed in combat up to February, while the guerrillas have lost 1,100 men.

The Salvadoran Army increased its number by approximately 4,300 men between 10 January and this date, military sources indicated.

Most of the army casualties occurred in the Departments of Chalatenango, Cuscatlan and Cabanas in the northern part of the country, and in Morazan and La Union in the eastern part of the country. During recent weeks the armed forces has carried out several military operations to try to clean up the guerrillas in those zones.

At this moment the cleanup operation continues in Morazan Department which borders with Honduras in the extreme northeastern part of the Salvadoran territory.

Among the members of the armed forces killed are a second lieutenant, two sergeants, three corporals, a national guardsman and 23 soldiers.

The Salvadoran Armed Forces have recently received modern arms from the U.S. Government so that it can intensify its struggle against the FMLN which is trying to overthrow the government junta by an armed struggle.

The U.S. military aid to the Salvadoran Government includes 10 Huey helicopters, a large quantity of M-16 and G-3 rifles and several convoy trucks. In addition 56 U.S. military advisers are in El Salvador assisting the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

Forces Clash in Tenango

PA010215 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2121 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 31 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran official sources have reported that a fierce clash between the army and the leftist guerrillas which lasted 9 hours took place in Tenango Canton and that a wave of vandalism has occurred in Suchitoto.

The same sources added that the armed forces have no information on dead or wounded for either side as result of the fighting in Tenango, north of Suchitoto.

Residents of Suchitoto, a town located 44 km from San Salvador, have reported that numerous acts of vandalism have occurred during recent days. Looting is being committed by common thieves who are breaking into stores to steal. "The military commander in charge of the military operation in Suchitoto has done nothing to stop these assaults," it was reported.

In the meantime, an important bridge in Chalatenango, 63 km north of San Salvador, was destroyed today. The destruction of the Tamulaco River bridge has isolated several towns in Chalatenango Department countryside. This is the second action of this nature carried out so far this year in that zone.

On the other hand, two lawyers and a government official lodged a public protest against the armed forces for including their names in a list of 138 persons accused of being terrorists. These persons explain that they are issuing a public explanation because of the warning issued by the army in the final portion of a communique issued yesterday, which says: "The armed forces, in compliance with its constitutional duty of defending the people, will relentlessly persecute all traitors to the fatherland so that they can account for the damage they have caused."

Lawyers Danilo Velado and Rodrigo Velasquez Gamero and psychologist Miguel Celma Villalobos have stressed that they belong to no political group and that the inclusion of their names in the armed forces list is a threat to their lives.

Roadblock Explodes, Kills Two

PA020451 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 Apr 81 pp 2, 41

[Excerpts] Two civilians were killed and other six persons seriously injured--four of them are civilians and two are guardsmen--by a terrorist bomb explosion at km 80 on the highway from Zacatecoluca and Tecoluca, San Vicente Department. Yesterday morning, the National Guard post in Tecoluca received several reports on a group of terrorists setting up a roadblock between Zacatecoluca and San Vicente. Immediately, a combined force, composed of guardsmen and civil defense units was sent to the zone.

Some of the civilians offered to help clear the road of rocks and a few minutes after they began there was tremendous explosion which blew two of them to pieces and seriously injured six other people.

Guerrillas Harass People

PA020133 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 Apr 81 p 4

[Excerpts] San Miguel, El Salvador--The residents of Nuevo Eden, San Juan Department, and of other towns of this department, have complained to the authorities that they are continuously harassed by the subversive groups who come to town from camps along the Lempa River.

The authorities say that the extremists, who carry their ammunition in knapsacks, act in groups of 50 to 100 armed men. Some stand guard while others go around terrorizing the people in the villages, towns and country roads, forcing them to attend rallies and contribute to the revolutionary cause.

It has been reported that the terrorists murdered Oscar Ayala, who was in charge of the post office in Sesory, and that some clashes occurred between an arriving military patrol and some rebels who were still in town, but they immediately fled to the jungle.

Death Toll Mounts

PA012109 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1754 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Apr (LATIN)--At least 28 more people died in violent incidents during the past 24 hours and experts deactivated about 20 bombs found in various parts of the capital, a military spokesman announced today.

Among the dead are six youths whose bodies had been burned to prevent their identification and abandoned in the outskirts of Chalchuapa, about 77 km west of San Salvador, the source added.

The bodies of seven members of the same family were found nearby.

A bomb exploded yesterday in front of a hotel in the capital, used by foreign correspondents as headquarters. According to police, there was damage but no casualties.

It has been estimated that some 16,000 people have died in El Salvador over the past 15 months, in the wake of the political violence rocking this country, where leftist guerrillas are trying to overthrow the civilian-military regime.

GUATEMALA

ORPA TAKES CREDIT FOR 20 MARCH ATTACK ON CONVOY

PA011837 Paris AFP in Spanish 0030 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 31 Mar (AFP)--The Guatemalan Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA) guerrilla group today took responsibility for an attack on an army convoy during which it reportedly inflicted 127 casualties on the army.

ORPA sent a communique to the news media giving its version of the incident that occurred on 20 March in Suchitepequez Department in southwestern Guatemala. Military spokesmen have denied the ORPA claim.

Military sources questioned by AFP today regarding the ORPA communique said that "it is the biggest lie ORPA has ever told."

According to the official army report, only three guerrillas and one soldier were killed. This was denied by ORPA today. However, no other sources are available to confirm the figure on casualties.

The ORPA communique indicated that on 20 March, its guerrillas ambushed a military convoy made up of seven trucks with (?42) soldiers each. The convoy was attacked "for 5 minutes with rifles, explosives and homemade bombs from a favorable position."

The communique details the ambush and the subsequent response of the soldiers. It indicated that after the clash the army closed traffic through the area.

The army spokesman said that as a result of the clash there were four casualties, as the army stated in an official press communique, and not the 127 that ORPA claims.

This is the second time information given by the army and the guerrillas on a specific armed clash has differed substantially.

Despite this confrontation, terrorism and the armed confrontations in the interior of the country have decreased considerably in the past few days as compared to an increase in February and early March.

HONDURAS

PNH STATEMENT REPUDIATES RECENT VIOLENCE

PA012146 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Statement issued by the National Party of Honduras on 31 March 1981]

[Text] In view of the latest tragic incidents which have shaken the domestic and international public and which were carried out by a foreign terrorist organization and possible local accomplices, leaving one Honduran dead and two wounded, the National Party of Honduras [PNH], issues the following statement:

The PNH repudiates and condemns the vandalic acts that began with the kidnapping and extortion of a working man followed by the criminal attack against the National Constituent Assembly and the hijacking of a Honduran commercial airline plane, including its passengers and crew.

It believes that the attack against the assembly and the demand made to the government for the release of common criminals and the payment of a war tax on Honduran persons and companies to finance insurrections abroad is an offense to the country's dignity, sovereignty and security.

It believes that the identification system must be updated for state security reasons and that this update effort should not be delayed.

It urges all Honduran democratic organizations to condemn these acts of terrorism which are unprecedented in our history which threaten our peace, freedom and security.

The PNH appeals to the patriotic feeling of all Hondurans without any discrimination to remain vigilant, making common efforts in the defense and preservation of our way of life devoid of terrorism and extortion.

In conclusion, the PNH, a serious and responsible entity that respects international law, with deep democratic devotion reiterates its invariable position of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states.

Tegucigalpa, 31 March 1981. Social justice with liberty and democracy.

NICARAGUA

CABEZES SCORES U.S. AID CUT BEFORE CDS LEADERS

PA020521 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0156 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Speech by Deputy Interior Minister Omar Cabezas to the first departmental meeting of members of national and executive committees of Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] Companeros of the national and departmental executive committees of the Sandinist Defense Committees; companeros representing [words indistinct] delegations of mass organizations present here; companeros delegates of our armed forces; companeros coordinators of the Managua Department CDS; Nicaraguan people in general:

In first place, we want to let you know that a delegation from our National Directorate or the government junta are not present here with us tonight in this grant event because their members are attending a special meeting to analyze the people's response to the announcement made today, 1 April 1981, that the most powerful government in the capitalist camp has decided to completely suspend economic aid to one of the poorest but most dignified peoples on this continent, as is Sandino's fatherland. [applause]

We also want to tell you that our dear and much [words indistinct] by the sellout bourgeoisie, Commander Ligia Herrera, is not with us here tonight because she is on special missions abroad.

All of us had been waiting for this moment. All of us knew this day would come sooner or later. All of us had known for a long time--we knew even before 19 July 1979--that what happened today would occur some day.

During a lecture at Central American University, Commander Bayardo Arce had described how an entire strategy to attack this united people of Nicaragua was being developed. During his lecture Arce described how the new U.S. rulers were dusting off the old postulates of their grandparents and great grandpartents that the American Continent should be the exclusive property of North Americans and how they were again preparing the Big Stick policy for the Caribbean area, Central America and basically Nicaragua.

And what a sense of timeliness [pulse]. Definitely, the North Americans have a great sense of timeliness. They have done this just now that all CDS coordinators for Managua are gathered here.

Therefore, we feel this is a great opportunity to decide the role to be played by the CDS in this [word indistinct]. [shouts by the crowd]

We feel that the CDS cannot be in on everything because in the last analysis nothing is achieved. The CDS participated [applause] in the literacy campaign, [words indistinct], health work and cleaning of streets. The CDS were in on everything.

The CDS were involved in whatever program existed in this country. We think that this great dispersion in the tasks of the CDS has prevented them from concentrating on fundamental tasks. We feel that the CDS must lighten their burden of work and concentrate on the most important tasks.

We feel that the first such task--the most important one--is, as their name so indicates, the defense of the revolution. [applause] We must defend the revolution because there is Machiavellian, wicked and evil campaign to destroy the people's Sandinist revolution.

Everybody knows the CDS are hated by some sellout sectors in this country. Everybody knows they have tried to destroy the CDS. Everybody knows that this people who fought against the dictatorship who [passage indistinct] are being called hordes by those who hid under the beds, those who went to their ranches and went abroad because they were afraid of the bullets. [shouts] [passage indistinct]

Everybody knows efforts are being made to destabilize the country economically. Everybody knows, everybody in this country knows that when the North Americans say something, the traitors repeat it here as if they [word indistinct] speaker. They have extraordinary coordination.

Everybody knows that the North American aggressions are [words indistinct] to inferno by the traitors. We ask ourselves: While the CDS, the revolution and the people's gains are the target of a conspiracy, will the CDS be cleaning the streets? That is not possible. [passage indistinct]

We feel that the fatherland's situation is extremely difficult at this moment. This cutoff of economic aid is only a token of what is coming. The North Americans [words indistinct] this year nearly 700 million cordobas [words indistinct] with which we were going to give jobs to thousands of Nicaraguans. We were planning to build many roads, schools, health centers and many more work centers for our people (?to be able to live).

[Shout of: Let's ask the Soviet Union] That's where we are going. [applause]

We feel, ladies and gentlemen, that at this moment these same traitorous and nontraitorous must be, [changes thought in midsentence] that is, if they have a particle of intelligence and dignity, they must realize [applause] that if the Yankees attack us, this people will not (?sink) alone. [applause, shouts]

The moment the Yankees make the first serious thrust it will be time for these people to start thinking and consolidating our unity so that we can face the attacks of imperialism as one group, one nation, one revolution. We cannot understand how the U.S. measures to cut off our aid can be so blunt and ill-intentioned. Only 2 days ago, the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] began a series of conversations with the workers, peasants, church officials, businessmen, political parties to try to find the formula to advance the revolutionary process. Despite our differences and internal problems, we Nicaraguans are seeking the way to solve our problems. How do the North Americans react to this? While we are trying to find a way to consolidate our unity or at least a way to stop it from deteriorating further, while we Nicaraguans are trying to find our own path, the North Americans seem to be determined to destroy precisely that unity and threaten to wrest from us 700 million cordobas which we were going to invest in our people's well-being.

The honest sectors, the sectors of the bourgeoisie, of the businessmen, and of the political parties who still have some amount of dignity and conscience; every Nicaraguan who has some amount of scruples, of any social level, can do no less than repudiate this and feel his blood boil when there is an attack on our people, when our bread is taken away from us, while millions upon millions are given to neighboring governments to kill their own people.

Any businessman, any medium-sized merchant, any small producer, any professional, the most humble worker, the most hard-working peasant can do no less at this hour than close ranks around their vanguard; can do no less than repudiate this action and join together as a people because what is coming in this country is no joke. The threats that are looming are not jokes, are not apparations. What is coming to Central America, particularly Nicaragua, as a result of the machinations, of the ambition and the decadence of U.S. imperialism, is something very serious and delicate.

We want every single Nicaraguan to understand the very delicate situation that we are experiencing. We want to confront this with a fatherland that is united against imperialism, even if we later have to resolve our problems among ourselves. We want to confront this threat together as a united people. This is a historic and patriotic duty.

Of course, if our people had to sink in the ocean to bring about their unity, it is certain that the last arm to sink into the sea, defending the interests of our people, will be the arm of the vanguard, the arm of the FSLN. [applause and shouting]

We know that the economic cut is a first step, that they want to drown us economically, that they want to return us to the era of hunting and fishing. We know that the technology of our factories is North American, that the spare parts for our cars are North American, that the (?parts) for these microphones are North American, and that the North Americans can cause great economic calamities that will be repercusions on our people. They want to cause great discontent among the people by saying that the Sandinists are to blame for the poverty and the lack of improvement programs. They want to create discontent so that there will be agitation and later they can justify an economic or a military aggression.

They are used to subduing people, to blackmailing them, to purchasing rulers, to extortion. But ours are a dignified people, a people who, through 50,000 dead, won the right to eat their bread with dignity. [applause]

What they fail to understand is that if they eventually turn to military measures, supported by neighboring governments or by mercenaries or by Somozist guards; what they do not know is that if they use their superbombers on us as they did in Vietnam; what they do not know is that is they want to come to govern here, they are going to come to govern over the sticks and the stones, because they will find us here (?determined) not to be subdued again. [applause and shouts from the audience]

We have said [shouts from the audience] that in these circumstances, the CDS should concentrate on defense. Let's welcome the measure taken by the North Americans and here is the first great task for the CDS. [audience shouts: Long live the CDS]. For the month of May, we want the CDS to put 40,000 new militias in the instruction centers--just in Managua. [applause] We are going to have to work to make you aware [shout from the audience: We are going to put 50,000] that the militias must be part of the people and here is an opportunity for political groups to correct their mistakes, to join the militias so that together with the people they can defend this revolution which belongs to all Nicaraguans. [applause]

Here in this country, in Managua, no leaf on a tree can move and no dog can bark without it being known to the CDS. [applause, shouting of slogans] This means that today more than ever we must develop the vigilance of the CDS. You, we are a people who are already in conspiracy and no one is going to tell us stories.

They will not be able to distract our troops in the cities if we do not allow the development of counterrevolutionary bands in our cities and in the countryside.

Therefore, with incorporation into the militias, vigilance against (?counterrevolutionary) movements is one task, the answer to aggression from abroad.

In brief, these are the tasks at this moment, not just defense, which is to be understood as being able, by April and May, in Managua alone [does not complete sentence]. Of course, all the CDS members from all over Nicaragua who are listening to me must know that what I am saying here is the official policy of the national executive that must be applied throughout the country. [applause]

To conclude, brothers and sisters, we wish to say that we must keep one eye open and the other closed. [applause] It is necessary to be vigilant. We must wait for tomorrow. First the government junta and then the FSLN National Directorate will provide guidance, will tell the Nicaraguan people what the reply to the U.S. aggression of cutting off aid to one of the poorest people on this continent is.

It is necessary to have confidence in the decisions made by our directorate. Today, more than ever, national unity is necessary. All who have a minimum of decency must rally around the FSLN, and no matter what the next measures taken by the North Americans may be, our people must know that today, like yesterday, the Sandinists, the commanders and all members of the FSLN are prepared to lead the troops and to lead our people and to swear to our people and to the entire continent: a free fatherland or death. [applause]

What is the daily struggle? [audience shouts unintelligible answer] The CDS are the eyes and ears of the revolution. The CDS are the eyes and ears of the revolution.

Brother CDS members, after listening to the guidance of our vanguard, of our national executive, let us seal this pledge by singing the hymn of our vanguard, the FSLN. Our defense is being organized.

BARRICADA SAYS U.S. 'HOLDING NEW BIG STICK'

PA312116 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Mar 81 p 3

[Editorial: "An 'Offering' We Don't Appreciate"]

[Text] According to the transnational news agencies, the Reagan administration has submitted a package of economic and military aid for Latin America for 1982 to the U.S. Congress. This package includes 35 million [currency not specified] in financing for Nicaragua and 101 million for El Salvador, including 66 million for "security" and "military assistance."

Aside from the amusing comparison--made by the news agencies themselves--and disregarding reports on strident contradictions within the U.S. Government itself, we see the so-called 35 million as news of limited interest.

In the first place, John Bushnell, deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, said that the 1982 loan proposal for Nicaragua has conditions, among them, he said, is that Nicaragua must "promise" to stop "Foreign intervention" and permit the existence of more than one party." (??)

Bushnell added that "Nicaragua's support" for the struggle of the Salvadoran people has decreased and that this is an "encouraging sign" or as LA PRENSA says, "signs that encourage."

The foregoing seems like an absurd joke, but we have learned to understand the U.S. sense of humor and realize that behind its lies the same aggressive and interventionist stand against the popular and anti-imperialist revolutionary process of the fatherland of General Sandino.

In the second place, there is a great contradiction. Those who rejected a 54-million proposal made by the Carter administration for 1981, the same ones who stopped the final 15-million disbursement of the 75-million loan for 1980 and suspended the financing for the purchase of wheat in their own market are now speaking about wanting to lend 35 million in 1982.

Those who lend their territory so that criminal mercenaries of the worst kind can get ready to invade Nicaragua are speaking of having good intentions to lend money. How can we pay attention to those who write love letters to the leaders of the counterrevolution? How can we pay attention when they speak of good intentions (and on top of everything set conditions and reduce the funds) and are the ones who pay millions in propaganda campaigns against our revolutionary process, openly encourage the counterrevolutionary reactionaries, arm the rightist regimes of the area disproportionately in order to "stop" our example, plan our economic destabilization and accuse us of being a "military power" intervening everywhere.

In conclusion, we don't see a hand extended, but we do see one holding a new big stick under the bloody slogan "America for the North Americans."

FSLN CALL FOR UNITY DIALOGUE ELICITS REACTION

Carrion Optimistic

PA020008 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Interview with the deputy interior minister, Commander Luis Carrion, as part of a special program prepared by Radio Sandino on reaction to the nationwide dialogue being carried out by the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]; place and date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Carrion] You all know that the Sandinist National Liberation Front invited the opposition parties and some labor unions to a meeting to discuss the situation in the country. This is one of an entire series of consultations that the FSLN National Directorate is carrying out with all the country's sectors: the Labor Union Coordination Organization, the producing sector, the churches and so forth. The purpose is to determine, to ascertain the opinions, the criteria of those sectors, on the best way to face up to the difficult situation, from the political and economic viewpoint, that the country is facing, threatened as it is with foreign aggression, combined with an acute polarization inside the country.

We can say that the results of the meeting have been positive, in our opinion, because we encountered among the parties that participated a certain willingness to seek a joint solution.

Logically, this does not resolve all the problems. However, it constitutes a starting point that we consider to be positive; in other words, it is the beginning of an effort to seek some minimum guidelines that will allow the revolutionary government to carry out its program of national reconstruction, its efforts to prevent aggression against our country from abroad, with the consensus, with the participation of all the social, economic and political groups in Nicaragua.

[Question] Commander, the political groups which met with the FSLN National Directorate, issued a statement this morning before the meeting, a statement in which they again charged that the FSLN has acted unilaterally in certain areas. What is your opinion of this?

[Answer] Right. This is a matter of perspective. They state that we have acted unilaterally in making a number of decisions and we see that they have also made a number of decisions unilaterally. Therefore, this should not be a starting point, the basis for communication or for a dialogue. In fact, during today's meeting, it was generally agreed that it was necessary for there to be multilateral participation to determine certain policies that will regulate coexistence and the country's political, economic and social activities.

[Question] Commander, you have mentioned defense against aggression from abroad. Did these parties make any initial commitment to defend the revolution, to denounce imperialist aggression, the training camps in the United States, the aggression from Honduras and so forth?

[Answer] Actually, no commitment was made in this regard during that meeting. I believe this is one of the topics that will have to continue to be analyzed and discussed. Indisputably, true patriotism is demonstrated by the position taken with regard to international aggression and attacks by the Somozist groups abroad.

[Question] When will these consultations end, Commander?

[Answer] I could not give you an exact date. We will continue them as long as necessary to restore and strengthen a broad national unity.

[Question] A new legislative period of the State Council is about to begin. Some of the political parties which attended the meeting are reluctant to return to the State Council. Will this cause some disunity during the talks?

[Answer] I believe that a positive attitude as regards the search for this consensus would be for these parties to take advantage of the institutional channels that are already established, seeking to improve and perfect them. In other words, their incorporation into the State Council would be a sign that there is a new attitude, an attitude of willingness, an attitude of unity.

Radio Sandino Commentary

PA011816 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The patriotic dialogue proposed by the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] is merely the political project aimed at national unity that it has been proposing since the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction was integrated. However, due to the illogical positions adopted by certain groups, it has not been possible to adopt specific measures in connection with this revolutionary project that seeks to benefit the large majorities.

Thus, the FSLN, which has repeatedly been labeled totalitarian, is adopting a mature and clear stand aimed at unifying the Nicaraguan family against external attacks and the pressures of imperialism. These pressures are not only economic; they also seek to suffocate the Nicaraguan people's revolution and sponsor armed attacks in collusion with the Governments of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador, as Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz charged in Bulgaria. [Imperialism] is clearly sponsoring these attacks, since it is even lending its territory so the Somozist bands and the Cuban worms can train with the connivance of the U.S. authorities. This has been widely reported throughout the world on radio, newspapers and television.

But in the face of the real threat of an external attack--the Somozist bands' incursions across our borders--and aware of the fatherland's reality, the FSLN National Directorate, has gone ahead with its initial project and has decided to hold dialogues with various political, economic and social forces in order to analyze the situation and the answers that might contribute to the national policy promoted by the Sandinist people's revolution.

The FSLN, however, seeks not only to unify views with the political parties, but also with the private sector, the church, the workers' unions and even the owners of communications media, including, of course, the newsmen that make up the big bloc represented in the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua and the parties decidedly on the side of the revolutionary process, like those that comprise the Patriotic Front of the Revolution.

This is a gigantic step that the FSLN National Directorate is taking and, of course, this is an opportunity for all political, social, economic and religious groups to express their views on what position must be adopted by Nicaraguans who love their fatherland, to define their positions and to forget once and for all that the FSLN adopted unilateral positions in the past or will adopt them in the future. As Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion said today, the political parties who have refused to join the revolution are the ones who have adopted unilateral positions.

In any event, the dialogue has begun and all the sectors involved in political, economic, religious and labor life as well as the mass communications media and their representatives have already held their first meeting with the FSLN commission, comprised of Commanders Bayardo Arce and Luis Carrion, members of the National Directorate.

The effort to unify the great Nicaraguan family has given its first fruits.

Opposition Stance

PA012143 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] The members of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] regard today's meeting with the opposition parties as positive. So said Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion who was interviewed this afternoon at the Silvio Mayorga Building, which houses the Interior Ministry.

The revolution and the revolutionary government view national unity as a search for benefits for the large majority of our people. National unity is conceived as the participation of all the Nicaraguan sectors in promoting the revolutionary process, Commander Carrion said.

Meanwhile, a few hours before meeting with the FSLN National Directorate, the opposition political parties issued a statement defining the general policy and opinions of these organizations in connection with the Nicaraguan revolution.

All of them joined in a block to release the following statement of the democratic and independent sectors, as the document is entitled. The document states:

For months the democratic political parties, the independent unions and the private sector have been insisting on the need for a national dialogue to resolve the differences created among Nicaraguans when the National Reconstruction Government's program was not fulfilled.

Yesterday, 30 March, some of these sectors received an invitation to attend a meeting at the Interior Ministry at 1400 today. The invitation was dated 27 March and was signed by Commander Bayardo Arce Castano.

The main part of the invitation says we are being invited to discuss topics of national importance and of common interest to all of the country's political sectors.

Concerned over our people's difficult economic situation created by the climate of insecurity and uncertainty that has prevented a suitable reactivation of our economy, concernad over the constant deterioration of the process of democratization, over the imposed obstacles that prevent the exercise of a true political and ideological pluralism, and over the negative consequences of the international policy followed by the government, we, the democratic sectors of Nicaragua, have decided to investigate the FSLN's opinion on these problems without this meaning that we endorse the policy followed so far by that party.

Aware of the gravity of our country's current problems, we feel that these problems will not be resolved by just gathering the various sectors so that the FSLN can later make unilateral decisions.

Rather, it is necessary to find joint solutions enabling us to bring about the economic improvement of workers, greater participation by all the productive sectors in the decisions affecting the country's economic development, genuine nonalignment, democracy, effective pluralism, freedom and respect for human rights.

The democratic and independent sectors, or opposition parties, continue: Despite our natural reserve due to the results of prior meetings, and despite the irregularities of the invitation, which does not include an agenda of topics to be discussed to achieve national unity, and due to civic and patriotic spirit that invariably moves us, we think this appeal should constitute the beginning of a broad process of talks, the results of which should be the fruit of a general effort.

Aware of the responsibility that this represents, immediately after the meeting we will report to the people on its results, the document says in conclusion.

The document is signed by the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party, the Social Christian Party, the Nicaraguan Workers Federation, the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions and the Higher Council of Private Enterprise. The latter did not participate in this afternoon's meeting with the members of the FSLN National Directorate.

Organizations' View of Meetings

PA012145 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Five political organizations and two unions this afternoon described their first meeting with the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] as positive and fruitful, as both an advance and the beginning of a national consensus regarding what is and should be the defense of the revolution.

The representatives of the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement [MLC], the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; the Democratic Conservative Party; the Social Christian Party [PSC]; the Nicaraguan Workers Federation, CTN and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, CUS, met behind closed doors from 1430 to 1700 with Luis Carrion and Bayardo Arce, members of the National Directorate and commanders of the revolution.

This second meeting sponsored by the National Directorate has underscored the importance of the national dialogue begun by the FSLN.

Some of the delegates were: Adolfo Calero, Miriam Arguello and Dr Clemente Guido for the traditional conservatives; Alvaro Jerez for the MDN; Jose Davila and Adan Fletes for the PSC; Dr Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero for the MLC and several CUS and CTN members.

We feel it is worth reporting all developments at this meeting because of their scope and because it is necessary for our people to hear about and become familiar with the leaders' activities and opinions.

Jose Espinosa, CUS delegate to the State Council, has described the meeting as a fruitful dialogue. He is one of the first union delegates to air his views on the national dialogue:

[Begin recording] This has definitely been a fruitful and valuable dialogue. The vanguard is undoubtedly the one that must provide all the details and announce the resolutions approved there. [end recording]

We continue with this national poll on this afternoon's developments in Managua in connection with the national dialogue. The bases for unity as interpreted by the MDN have not been laid, but explanations were given on the type of political views held by the country's various sectors.

Alvaro Jerez, one of the leaders of the democratic movement led by Alfonso Robelo, said the problems currently affecting us were outlined. We participated on a level of equality, Jerez told us. The following are Jerez' statements:

[Begin recording] This was merely a brief preliminary talk without a specific agenda, which merely sought to outline the situation so that on some future occasion--if there is the chance and everybody agrees--specific groundwork can be laid enabling us to really bring about the bases for national coexistence.

[Question] Were the first steps toward the materialization of those bases taken?

[Answer] Not really, not in connection with any specific issue. Primarily, we heard explanations about a number of interpretations.

[Question] The MDN has often questioned the march and development of the revolutionary process. Did you, as a political sector, bring this type of questioning to this meeting?

[Answer] The type of questioning at the meeting was not aimed at either listening to or making demands, since we feel that the fatherland's problems are above and beyond party problems. We sought to outline the serious problems affecting us and to find solutions with the cooperation of all sectors. We want this cooperation to be respectful and for all organizations to be equally involved. We think party matters must be put aside.

Business Leader's Welcome

PA011659 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Ismael Reyes, chairman of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Industry, has said that the business sector has always been willing to hold a frank, open and patriotic dialogue with the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] to try to reactivate the country's economy. Commenting on the FSLN's call to the various sectors of the country to analyze jointly the country's current situation, Ismael Reyes said that on several occasions the business sector has called for discussions to find solutions to the country's many problems, mainly those in the political and economic spheres.

Reyes said that as long as the country's political situation is not resolved, it will be impossible to solve the economic problem. The most serious problem affecting businessmen is the lack of credibility, since businessmen feel uncertain in the face of possible intervention of their companies, such as the recent case of La Perfecta Co.

As a result of the uncertainty and the lack of credibility, Nicaraguan and foreign businessmen don't want to invest in the country to help reactivate the economy. He also added that labor problems have affected and hindered production. This has prevented businessmen from carrying out their activities and from reactivating the economy.

Ismael Reyes said that as long as the businessmen are afraid to invest because of this uncertainty, Nicaragua's economy will not be reactivated. What is needed, he said, is government willingness to cooperate with the businessmen and in this way to develop the country's economy.

Referring to the U.S. suspension of credits to purchase wheat and the counterrevolutionary training camps in Miami and Honduras, Reyes said he disagrees completely with anything that harms the Nicaraguan people. He also said private enterprise does not believe an invasion of Nicaragua by counterrevolutionary groups can occur because there is no support for Somozism in this country.

Reyes said the provate sector that has stayed on in Nicaragua is trying to reactivate the country in order to improve the people's economic and social situation. He reiterated that private enterprise is confident in the political pluralism promoted by the FSLN since it is the basis for having a political climate favorable to the economic reactivation of the country.

JUNTA MEMBERS DISCUSS FISHING RIGHTS, ROBELO

PA010356 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 31 Mar 81

["Face the People" program with junta members Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas and Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, in Bluefields--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] We have learned there will be a closed season for fishing. How long is it going to last and how will the governing junta be able to control the piracy activities of Honduran and Panamanian fishing vessels?

[Answer by unidentified speaker] It is not a closed season in itself. As you know fishing is a cyclical activity and our country at this time does not have a regulated closed season for fishing. All other countries in the world have such a regulation. As I said, since fishing is a cyclical activity, right now we are catching from 124 to 145 pounds of shrimp nightly, which is not even a full box, which makes fuel costs too expensive. Therefore, after consultation with the Sandinist Workers Federation and other labor organizations, we have decided to control part of our fishing fleet so that fuel costs will not become too high.

As to the Honduran fishing vessels, they left our coasts in view of the poor fishing conditions. As for Panamanian fishing vessels, we have no information about their activities here.

[Question] You appear to have misunderstood the question, which is that during the closed season, in order to control the Nicaraguan waters, what measures will the government adopt in case Honduran and Panamanian pirate vessels enter our waters to catch our shrimp?

[Different unidentified speaker] Formerly we did not have a naval force to protect our continental shelf. The revolutionary government is organizing a Sandinist war navy. We already have a coast guard launch in operation, and we are reconditioning another unit to reinforce our protection of our continental coasts. We are adopting measures, taking into consideration that the economic resources of the country following the war are unfortunately insufficient. Everybody knows that the war left us in a very difficult economic situation. Such is part of the price we must pay for our liberation. Therefore, we can guarantee that in the future we will have the proper Sandinist war navy, equipped with well-trained personnel, to protect our continental shelf effectively. [applause]

[Question] What does the governing junta plan to do with Robelo, who is disturbing the people's tranquillity?

[Answer by first unidentified speaker] As for Mr Robelo, there has recently been much talk about Mr Robelo in Managua. But we want to tell you that at this time in Nicaragua we do not want to speak of politics on traditional terms as if the situation in the country were completely normal and on the verge of presidential elections. That is not the situation. We are facing many threats from abroad. We have the former Somozist guards training in Honduras and others training in Miami and in other locations in the United States, with the acquiescence of the authorities. We are facing economic threats. Our credit to buy wheat in the United States has been cut off. Financial credits have been suspended which were designed to help in the development of Nicaragua.

In view of this situation, the Nicaraguan people must remain constantly on the alert as it is possible that plans for an armed aggression may be underway against our country. The economic aggression is already in effect.

Those Nicaraguans who oppose the revolution and, because of that, choose to ignore the real threats against our people and the country, do not realize the seriousness of the situation and are playing with fire. Then it is up to the organized people of Nicaragua to provide the answer such threats deserve. [applause]

BOLIVIAN PLANE SUSPECTED FOR CARRYING NARCOTICS

PA010405 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2157 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 31 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A Bolivian military plane which on 19 March landed at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in Managua is being held for investigation under the suspicion that it was carrying cocaine, a source close to the Nicaraguan Government has reported.

The Defense Ministry had previously reported that the Bolivian plane, of the Arava 201 type, had violated Nicaraguan airspace and that it was in an air force hangar.

The three crewmembers of the Bolivian plane, including Lt Col David Velasquez Dehesa, were expelled from Nicaragua to Panama.

The Bolivian Government has accused the Sandinist regime of arbitrarily intercepting the Arava 201.

'EXTREME' LEFT REPORTEDLY BACKING LAND SEIZURES

PA011710 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] The Chinandega regional office of the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry is trying to find orderly solutions to the invasions of land in that department. As the news media reported some days ago, extreme leftist groups are manipulating some people to carry out seizures of land in an anarchic way. These land takeovers were prohibited by the revolutionary government through a decree. Companero Francisco Lacayo, regional director of the ministry in Chinandega Department, was interviewed regarding this situation:

[Begin recording] We are trying to bring order to this situation. We are talking with the companeros and trying to propose an orderly and organized solution for the companeros who truly need land. However, we are concerned that the companero peasants are not necessarily the ones involved in this situation. Certain extreme leftist groups are manipulating the situation. We think dialogue, persuasion and discussion of the problem will bring order to the situation.

[Question] Won't the law regulating the leasing of rural lands contribute to the prevention or decrease of these invasions?

[Answer] Yes, of course. This law had been awaited eagerly by the small producers because there had been cases in which there had been attempts at eviction by landowners who had traditionally leased the land. This law will enable the small producers to have guarantees on their land. [end recording]

BUDAPEST INTERVIEWS VICE PRESIDENT ON U.S. POLICY

LD292250 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] One of the main endeavours of the United States now is to restore the former deathly silence in the Caribbean area. It was begun in El Salvador but the avowed aim is suppression of every leftist system or leftist attempt.

Before we show you an interview with Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, I want to draw your attention to the fact that various official and semiofficial U.S. representatives throughout the world for weeks have been thinking aloud--as they say--about some sort of action to be started against Cuba. Here is the interview: [with unnamed correspondent]:

[Begin recording] [Question] How do you see at present the possibilities of further contacts between the United States and Cuba, not only in the light of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean but also taking into consideration Washington's accusations against Cuba, Nicaragua and several other socialist countries?

[Answer, in Spanish with Hungarian translation superimposed] The U.S. accusations are part of a policy which we can rightly call McCarthyist. This is a propaganda whose aim is to stifle the solidarity action which Cuba's people see as their duty to the peoples of the Caribbean and Central America. This McCarthyist policy would like to bring to the fore an ideology whose main tenet is that North American imperialism has every right to interfere in this area. Threats are directed first of all at El Salvador and Nicaragua, but they apply also to Cuba. I can say that this theory is doomed to utter failure. Cuba, for its part, has clearly stated the basic conditions which are indispensable for the normalization of relations. Fidel explained at the second congress of our party, and recently in Moscow he reiterated at the CPSU Congress, that if we are offered an olive branch we shall not refuse it. The channeling of relations between Cuba and the United States into a normal flow depends entirely on President Reagan and his policy. We have our clearly expressed principles and we shall not accept that we should be talked to from a position of strength. [end recording]

COMMENTARY SAYS REAGAN SHOOTING SHOWS SICK SOCIETY

FL020220 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Excerpts] The unsuccessful assassination attempt against U.S. President Ronald Reagan is a typical case of terrorism. U.S. rulers do not have to invent terrorism abroad by grossly accusing the movements that are struggling for national liberation. They really have it there, in their own country, and in a forceful and brutal way. They have raised it with their philosophy of plundering, of aggression, and of abuses of other nations and of large sectors of their own people.

The assassination attempt on Reagan also shows the failure of a social system where anything can happen, even the most unexpected, at any time and under any form. In the course of its stormy history, hundreds of big and small events have taken place in the United States which are the genuine result of the lust for violence and for the most absurd and brutal terrorism. Four presidents have been killed as a result of terrorist attacks.

The society in the United States is sick. The simple act of survival is translated into a fierce struggle that has been taken to the movie screen an infinite number of times and to literature and radio and television programs. These have generated aggressive behavior.

The United States has coined the famous phrase of the concrete jungle to give an idea of its big cities where crimes and insecurity prevail in the streets and districts and where millions of citizens are armed since it is easy to get firearms.

Everything seems to indicate that John W. Hinckley, the young man who shot Reagan, did it on his own, perhaps pushed by a sick desire to become famous and to appear in newspapers and on television.

Violence has been glorified in that country for many years. The alleged feats of murderers of Indians like Buffalo Bill, and of famous gangsters like Al Capone and Dillinger, have been magnified. Television every day and for many hours shows heroes who go around beating and firing shots with brutal violence. It also shows the ones it wants to present as the good against a few sterotyped bad ones for propaganda purposes.

There is a very old saying to the effect that violence generates violence. The United States has been and is becoming increasingly more a violent society where police brutally repress the blacks and ethnic minorities, where the Klu Klux Klan is bringing back lynching and is murdering children in the south, where neonazis parade in the streets armed and wearing the swastika on their arms under police protection, and where--as happened a few days ago--a gang of children led by a 7-year old boy can rob a store and kill a man.

It is society and a system of government which support and encourage genocidal dictatorships like that of El Salvador, allow the training of mercenaries in their territory to attack other countries, approve CIA plans for the assassination of leaders of other countries, and think they have the right to dictate laws and standards of conduct to other countries, imposing their conditions by force.

What has happened with the assassination attempt on Reagan is nothing more than the result of that philosophy of violence and that lust for brute force that is hidden behind the characters of capitalist mythology, such as Superman, Flash Gordon, Tarzan and Buffalo Bill--violent and racist heroes who have made terrorism attractive and normal for U.S. youths.

Terrorism is there, in the United States, in the heart of U.S. society, in the streets of its big cities. And the six shots fired in front of a downtown hotel on Connecticut Avenue in Washington are the result of the reiterated practice of hallucinating philosophy lacking in realism and in constructive and solidary spirit.

GOVERNMENT ASSAILS U.S. POLICY ON TERRORISM

FL302010 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Commentary on the Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program]

[Text] The foreign policy of all the administrations that have passed through the White House in the murky history of the United States of America has been characterized by haughtiness and demagoguery. Economic and military acts of aggression, blackmail and pressures of all types have been government policy in the relations of that empire with the international community since the times of the big stick and Monroe Doctrine. However, the so-called campaign of struggle against terrorism being raised today by the administration of Ronald Reagan holds a prominent place today in that absurd competition against historic development because it is foolish, deceitful and dangerous.

It is known that the archreactionary representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex and the most reactionary circles of that country currently in power have invented a gross theory according to which they want to classify the people's national liberation movements as simple terrorists and, therefore, to promote an imperialist offensive against them. In other words, it now turns out that those who took a large part of territory from Mexico, who undermined Cuba's independence, who intervened in Guatemala and the Dominican Republic and unleased brutal acts of aggression against Korea, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, now overnight call themselves defenders of humanity.

It is indignant that the nation which promoted the fascist coup in Chile and the assassination of its constitutional president, which today offends the dignity of the Arab and African peoples by its political, economic and military support for the regimes of Israel and South Africa and which supports the genocidal and unpopular Salvadoran junta, now tries to show its noble intentions.

It would not be strange if someday a representative of the Reagan administration might assert that the CIA, the U.S. subversive institution that is repudiated worldwide, is nothing more than a humanitarian and antiterrorist organization.

With absolute disregard of people's aspirations of freedom, the current U.S. Government does not show the slightest modesty in classifying as terrorist the heroic struggle of scores of nations which, at the cost of the lives of their best sons, have gained independence, and all those who today still defy repression, torture and death in the fight for a better future. But the sensible peoples and governments of the world know the fallacies of imperialism and no longer let themselves be confused or dragged by cynical campaigns.

The true terrorists are those who--ignoring humanity's unanimous clamor for peace--raise war budgets to alarming rates, fill the oceans with warships, develop the construction of new military bases, prolong the massacre of the Salvadoran people and promise greater backing to the South African racists and Afghan and Angolan counterrevolutionary groups.

Humanity knows that today's only threat to the future of millions of human beings lies in the howlings of the wolves installed in the affluent offices of the Pentagon and White House.

'Our America' Commentary

PA272357 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 26 Mar 81

["Our America" Commentary]

[Text] The unique definition that the Reagan administration has given to terrorism includes only those nations struggling for their liberation and those that defend their territorial integrity and sovereignty.

According to the new definition by Washington, the people and governments that do not accept orders from U.S. imperialism are also terrorists.

Based on this definition, the United States does not find the bloody regimes of El Salvador, Guatemala, Uruguay, Chile and Haiti--to mention only a few of the dictatorships that openly violate human rights and liberties with U.S. support--to be terrorist.

Washington's policy toward Nicaragua is evidence of the ambivalent U.S. propaganda on terrorism. The policy, which is poorly disguised, favors only U.S. imperialist interests.

With the pretext that, according to Washington, Nicaragua gives aid to the Salvadoran guerrillas--terrorists, according to Washington--the United States has suspended all loans to the Sandinist government, including one for approximately $10 million that the Central American country was going to use to finance future wheat purchases.

The propaganda means of U.S. imperialism are carrying out a continuous slander campaign against Nicaragua. This campaign is aimed at halting international support for the national reconstruction of Sandino's fatherland.

Another aspect of the same aggressive policy: It was reported recently that hundreds of former Somizist guards, who fled from Nicaragua following the revolutionary triumph of 19 July 1979 to avoid being justly punished for their crimes, are receiving military training in U.S. camps.

These real terrorists are being given military training, with Washington's approval, to attack Nicaragua and to try to overthrow the popular Sandinist government. Nicaragua has denounced this situation at the United Nations and the Nonaligned Countries Movement. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto has sent a protest note to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. That document points out that those camps in Miami and other U.S. locations, in addition to being an insult to Nicaragua, violate the laws that should govern relations between countries and disregard the international laws and principles that the U.S. Government claims to respect and defend.

Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, has charged in this regard that it is unbelievable that criminals can go to U.S. hotels heavily armed and wearing camouflage uniforms to ask newsmen to report on camps where they--freely, publicly and with impunity, train to launch terrorist attacks on Nicaragua and, in the future, a large-scale aggression.

It is also unbelievable, he said, that former Somozist guards carry out target practice near the Miami airport and that they should carry automatic weapons that are banned by the U.S. neutrality act.

The U.S. State Department has not answered the Nicaraguan Government charges. On the contrary, it persists in accusing the Central American country of transforming itself into a military power. Nicaragua, Sergio Ramirez has said, is not a military power that will intervene in any neighboring country, but it will become that in the sense that the people will be trained and ready to reject any aggression.

COMMENTARY CAUTIONS AGAINST INTERVENTION IN CUBA

PA301235 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Mar 81

["Our America" Commentary]

[Excerpts] Twenty years ago, the U.S. imperialists increased their attacks against the Cuban revolution that 2 years earlier had overthrown the pro-U.S. dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista. There were continuous acts of sabotage against our economy, the infiltration of counterrevolutionaries through the coasts of Cuba, the supplying of arms to the mercenaries who had risen in arms in the country's central region, and threats against our sovereignty.

Now, the U.S. Government is again making threats against Cuba. Training camps for counterrevolutionaries and propaganda campaigns against the revolution are emerging again in U.S. territory.

Again oligarchic Latin American governments are joining the imperialist chorus that is threatening our people.

The imperialists and their puppets should recall the lesson of Playa Giron. Twenty years ago our young revolution had few arms and little experience. It was, however, capable of defeating the aggressors in a few hours.

Today the revolutionary armed forces and the entire nation have much more experience and are much better trained to handle the modern defense means we have.

Our adherence to the struggle is the same that our Playa Giron fighters had. Any new imperialist attack against our fatherland would end in a defeat for the aggressors. That defeat would be as shameful as the one they suffered in Playa Giron. Anyone supporting the United States in the new crime, would be as despicable and as despised as those who, betraying their people and the independence ideals of the forefathers of our America, became accomplices of the imperial power in its criminal attack on Cuba.

U.S. CONFERENCE AGAINST CUBAN BLOCKADE REPORTED

PA301925 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] The first national conference to end the U.S. blockade against Cuba that is being held in Washington has decided to begin a campaign inside the United States and internationally against the Reagan administration's aggressive policy toward the Cuban revolution. The delegates to the conference decided to establish an organizing committee of a world institution against the U.S. blockade on Cuba. Among the initial objectives of this institution will be to struggle against the U.S. propaganda campaign accusing Cuba of interference in El Salvador's domestic affairs.

During the conference, Sandra Levinson, director of the Cuban Studies Center of New York, stressed that this is the first time that various U.S. organizations have coordinated their efforts to guarantee Cuba's sovereignty and to have its presence in the hemisphere recognized.

Former U.S. attorney general, Ramsey Clark, and black Congressman George Crockett spoke at the opening of the conference against the blockade on Cuba.

FIDEL CASTRO STRESSES QUALITY EDUCATION AT SEMINAR

FL261132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] There is no task more human, fundamental, delicate and responsible; there is no task more difficult than teaching because the work is with the raw material--the children and youths, who in the future will be what you make of them, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has asserted in his closing remarks at the fifth national seminar for education leaders, methodologists and inspectors. At the closing session held at the Karl Marx Theater in Havana, the first secretary of the party referred to the importance of the debates at the seminar which was held since 23 March at the President Allende Teacher Training School. He also outlined the principal deficiencies raised by the delegates to the seminar.

The president of the Councils of State and Ministers outlined the aspects to be kept in mind with regard to the 12 general topics covering 134 critical questions examined at the seminar. He noted that there are material problems, primarily concerned with the construction and repair of schools, access roads and athletic fields, potable water, school furniture, housing facilities, work clothing and footwear, kitchen and dining hall utensils and sanitation equipment, among others.

However, his principal suggestions were directed at the subjective problems that can be resolved because of the readiness of the teachers, instructors and education workers in general. Fidel said a great construction effort has been made and that now 1.3 billion pesos are spent each year, or 14 to 15 times more than what was spent on education in this country in the past. He said that thousands of schools have been built; however, success has not been the same in maintenance and repair. The ultimate leader of the revolution added that the repair of 100 of the new type of schools was approved this year but this task still has not been fulfilled; therefore, it must be given attention nationally and locally.

Regarding improvement of education, he said the resources are the education workers themselves. He also stressed the development of a new generation with a great scientific-technical consciousness. As an example, he cited the work of technical youth brigades and their achievements, which were exhibited at the second national exhibit of forgers of the future.

The commander in chief insisted that the priority task is quality of education where a broad path is before us. He added that the more than 200,000 instructors and teachers are of great satisfaction for the country, above all if one keeps in mind that they not only satisfy our needs but also offer educational assistance to other nations. He emphasized the political consciousness of education workers who represent a solid column of the revolution as a result of more than 22 years of revolution.

We know where our problems lie and the seminars tend to increasingly tackle them, Fidel said. He then emphasized: There must be a struggle for maximum promotion rates with maximum quality. That is the task, the slogan which summarizes everything and we have the personnel to do it, he asserted.

Can anyone question how much our education has advanced and grown, Fidel asked. He answered: No, because the 3,500 Cuban teachers who are teaching in numerous countries under very difficult conditions and with great prestige are an example of that. Fidel recalled that at first we did not have the teachers for our rural areas and now, he said, we have them in isolated places of Angola, in all corners of Nicaragua, and in places that are much more isolated than the Sierra Maestra. This is a great satisfaction for the people, for the country and for the revolution, Fidel emphasized.

In asserting that there is no difficult or objective aim which the education workers cannot reach, Fidel stressed that it is a privilege, a great honor and a great future to be a teacher. Lastly, Fidel said that if we can speak of hundreds of thousands of education workers and if their human and political quality is good, we can have no doubt that we will reach our planned objectives to improve the quality of education.

More than 4,000 delegates from throughout the country attended the fifth national seminar for education leaders, methodologists and inspectors. The seminar was chaired by members of the party Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee; and by education leaders headed by Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers.

DIPLOMATIC MISSION RETURNS FROM COLOMBIA

FL271208 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] The members of the Cuban mission to Colombia led by the ambassador, Comrade Fernando Ravelo, have arrived in Havana after the government of that country, following instructions of the United States, suspended relations with Cuba.

Colombian officials and organizations have rejected in Bogota the Colombian Government's decision to suspend diplomatic and consular relations with Cuba. Senator and attorney Humberto Criales de la Rosa has said that the Colombian Government action is totally negative and shows an obedient attitude toward the new rightist position set by Yankee President Ronald Reagan. The National Union of Colombian Students also has condemned the suspension of relations with Cuba, charging that it marks the culmination of a campaign that had been going on for a long time.

Colombian Personnel Leave

PA271428 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2027 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Havana, 27 Mar (EFE)--The members of the Colombian diplomatic mission in this capital left this morning for Bogota aboard a Panamanian Air Force plane, according to a source close to the embassy.

The diplomatic representation was headed by Ambassador Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa and his wife, embassy adviser Juan Vitta Castro, and the first secretary, Fernando Bustos.

Due to the decision of the Colombian Government to suspend its diplomatic and cultural relations with the Cuban Government, Colombian affairs in Havana will be handled by Switzerland, according to information obtained by EFE.

The government of Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala suspended relations with Cuba on Monday after charging this Caribbean island with training and arming 19 April Movement guerrillas.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING EXPRESSES 'SHOCK' AT ATTACK ON REAGAN

FL011315 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Prime Minister the Right Honorable Lynden Pindling has sent a telegram to the president of the United States, Mr Ronald Reagan, in care of the White House. It reads as follows:

On behalf of the government and people of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas I wish to express our shock and sorrow at the news of Monday's incident. I am to convey our sincere good wishes for your complete and speedy recovery as well as that of the three officers who were injured.

That is signed, the prime minister.

GRENADA

BISHOP ATTACKS U.S. ACTIONS IN ADDRESS TO NATION

FL310210 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2336 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Address to nation by Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop over Radio Free Grenada on Sunday night, 29 March--recorded]

[Text] Good Evening, sisters and brothers of free Grenada. As I talk to you tonight, our revolution is just 2 weeks into its third year of achievements and progress for our people. Yet, even as we continue to bring benefits to our nation, we equally continue to be threatened by those opposed to progress for our people. Today's attack on our country has come from none other than the rich and powerful United States of America which at this very moment is engaged in an all-out massive and vulgar attempt to dissuade countries and organizations from attending a cofinancing conference to be hosted by the European Economic Community and aimed at raising vital financing for our international airport project at Point Salines.

Sisters and brothers, we must all understand that this conference, due to be held on the 14th and 15th of April in Brussels, in Belgium, is vital for the completion of our international airport. In order to demonstrate just how important this conference is, I would like to share with you a few vitally important points about our international airport project.

To begin with, we must all be very clear that this project represents the biggest and single-most important project for our future economic development. In fact, as you all know this represents the single biggest project ever undertaken in the history of our country. More than this, we must understand that the idea for the project has been of various Grenadian governments for 25 years or more, a reality that can be proved from the existence of numerous airport study projects dating back several years. However, with our popular revolution of March 13th, 1979, the People's Revolutionary Government [PRG] set out its seriousness and determination to transform the dream of our international airport into a concrete reality. Needless to say, we understood the monumental nature of this task and, as such, right from the very beginning we had been pursuing various avenues in our efforts to see our airport started. In this regard, from the very earliest days we raised with just about every country and donor organization that came to Grenada, including the United States Government itself, our desire for assistance in the building of this airport. In fact, initially we (?elicited) so little positive feedback that at one stage we even considered at cabinet level the virtual impossibility of a totally self-help approach to this project through the formation of local task forces to tackle the building of the airport.

Fortunately, this proved not to be necessary as, following conversations that I had with President Fidel Castro, the leader of the Cuban revolution, at the Nonaligned Conference in August [as heard] 1979 and again at the United Nations in October of that same year, the fraternal government and people of Cuba agreed to assist whatever local effort we could make with their own selfless and critical contributions. In this regard, it was clear from the beginning that our fraternal friends in Cuba could help only in certain fields within their possibilities covering four major areas--firstly, skilled manpower not available in our country; secondly, the provision of vital equipment such as graders, bulldozers and other such heavy equipment which we did not have; thirdly, some technical experts; and fourthly, assistance in the area of cement and steel. These were obviously vitally important areas of assistance. And when the promised aid started arriving in November 1979, all Grenadians were satisfied that our ancient dream of our own international airport was at long last on its way to reality.

At the same time, sisters and brothers, it was clear that despite this vital and important fraternal aid, there were many other areas of need that would be required for our airport to become a full reality. Thus, it was certain from the beginning that we would still need assistance in a number of other areas. For example, assistance for the runway, a section needing much oil and access; assistance to the terminal and tower complexes; assistance to the communications and navigational equipment; assistance to get the additional infrastructure in terms of roads, electricity, (?pipe-borne) water, and so on; and of course, the new hotel that would need to get built rapidly in order to ensure that we had a sufficiently large capacity to accomodate the expected greater number of tourists.

Additionally, it was clear that (?considerable) sums of money would be needed to complete the project. This year alone, for example, we will need 2 million dollars to keep this project going forward on schedule.

Given the reality of all of these additional needs, our government has been consistently seeking additional assistance from various sources over the past 2 years. Hence, you will all recall my trips to the Middle East countries of Algeria, Libya, Syria and Iraq; an effort that raised over U.S. $19 million in cash assistance alone, most of which assistance has been earmarked (?and) already used up on the airport project.

We also have valuable assistance from Venezuela which pledged and has already completed delivery of 10,000 barrels of gasoil towards this project. And even as I speak with you now, a Venezuelan team is in our country to explore further areas of assistance.

We are also still hoping that a giant application of Grenada and St Lucia for communications equipment assistance for this project will be approved in due course by the 10-member states of the European Economic Community. And St Lucia and Aruba will also have valuable cooperation from their respective airport authorities in the granting of [word indistinct] and several evaluation discussions of their airport facilities as guidelines for our own project.

At the same time, we are actively discussing with various local, regional and international private investors and with certain countries around the world the possibility of building more hotels, either as joint ventures with the government or individually on their own. These talks are going well and some positive results should be announced fairly soon.

Similar negotiations are also underway with regard to the creation of an Air Grenada national airline, (?and) the granting of route rights to international airlines and the obtaining of the different types of equipment that will be necessary to ensure the completion of the project. It must also be pointed out that even after [words indistinct] continue to raise the matter of [passage indistinct].

The meaning of all of this is that despite all of our efforts, we still have to raise large sums of money and find more technical and [word indistinct] assistance if our airport is to become a concrete reality. It is for this reason that attending the cofinancing conference and hosted by the EEC is so vital. It is also for this reason that we, as a people, need to make sure that this conference comes off and is a tremendous success.

As a people, sisters and brothers, we have agreed that the expansion of our tourist industry is vital to development of our country. We recognize tourism's overwhelming importance in creating jobs for those who are still unemployed as new hotels, new restaurants, new [words indistinct] facilities, new shopping areas (?come up). We recognize the increased market for agricultural and agroindustrial products. We see the benefits for our artisans proceeding from the expanded trading of handicrafts and other souvenir items.

We are recognize the importance of tourism in offering opportunities for the expansion of our private sector as well as the benefits to the people from the public sector's investments in tourism. In short, the development of our tourist industry will bring with it previously unforeseen development of our country and benefits to all of our people. And indeed, several studies to date have confirmed the tremendous potential which Grenada has because of our natural and unspoiled beaches, our secured beaches, and our warm, beautiful and friendly people.

And it is the international airport which could bring all of this tourism development as well as providing vital air freight facilities for exporting our farmers' perishable produce, as well as providing our own people with a vastly more convenient facility for air travel and, in short, enabling the building of our country in a thousand different ways.

One only has to look at our sister island of St Lucia where the construction of an international airport was the [words indistinct] point in speeding that country's economic development in recent years to understand what the international airport means to a nation's development potential. That is why [words indistinct] the international airport project unites all the people and benefits all the people.

Sisters and brothers, I know that you must be asking yourselves the question: Why should the United States, the richest and most (?developed) country in the world, go (?out of) its way to deliberately sabotage the development of our country, one of the smallest and poorest countries in the world? Why should it seek to deny to another country that same development which it enjoys? Why, when it is fully aware of the honesty of our government and [words indistinct] benefits which our people have been receiving over these past 2 years and the unity of all of our people behind this airport project, why should it declare economic warfare against our country and our people in this land; not only denying us economic assistance but even trying to persuade other countries to deny us such assistance?

Sisters and brothers, what we must be very clear about is that we are living in a dangerous period, a period in which the policies being pursued by the present United States administration pose the world with a real threat to international peace; a period in which aggressive attacks may be mounted against individual countries; a period, in fact, in which there is a real threat of World War III affecting all of mankind. And Grenada is not the only target. During the past 6 to 8 weeks, the United States has totally cut off all shipments of wheat to our sister country, Nicaragua. In Nicaragua today, as a result, there is virtually no bread; the people face the prospect of widespread hunger.

The United States has similarly cut off all food aid to Mozambique. And in an even more aggressive stand, the United States administration has made clear to the world its desire to support the South African-backed guerrillas in attacks against the Angolan revolution and people, and, in the face of worldwide shock and anger, has moved to strengthen its own relationships with this foul, racist, apartheid regime in South Africa.

Here in our region again, the U.S. for the first time in history has begun a policy of providing credits for the purchase of military equipment by eastern Caribbean governments, a part of their global plan of stepping up the arms race.

Moreover, we in Grenada have continued to experience constant illegal spy flights by aircraft over our country, and also a stepping up of economic piracy by large fishing trawlers operating illegally in our waters.

Most repugnantly, we have seen the massive stepping up of U.S. military assistance in the brutal junta in El Salvador; and, along side it, a new United States policy which states that all those who fight for freedom and justice against that repressive government are to be labeled terrorists and to be butchered with American military help. [Words indistinct] thousands of Salvadoran patriots will be murdered in coming weeks, just as Archbishop Romero and the four nuns who were murdered last year.

And when the European Economic Community began sending humanitarian assistance on a non-political basis in the form of food and medicines to victims of that war in El Salvador, the U.S. even demanded that it cease such assistance immediately. Fortunately, this demand was rejected. And we in Grenada want to be among those who warmly congratulate the European Economic Community countries on the principled manner in which [words indistinct] the situation, they continued their humanitarian assistance to the war victims of El Salvador.

Sisters and brothers, we must face the fact that the present United States administration, even against the will of their own people, is still opposed to the right of all independent countries to act independently and to conduct their affairs in their own way. Indeed, this administration would even try to force the developed European countries to toe their line and to follow their [words indistinct] foreign policy position. Most especially, it is opposed to those underdeveloped countries like ours which are struggling for their national liberation, economic independence and economic and social development. This administration wants to rule the world alone. They want all countries to bow to the United States. And countries like ours, which are (?formally) nonaligned and determined not to be in anyone's backyard, immediately become the targets of their aggression.

This is the reason why they are (?blocking) us economically and there is too much negative propaganda. They hope to cause suffering for our people. [Words indistinct] our people feel the pain of no work and less benefits. They hope that they will then turn against the government, thus giving the opportunity to overthrow our popular people's revolution and put on a Gairy-type government which would sell out our people's national interests, a government which permits the increased exploitation of our people and return Grenada to the days of [words indistinct] and exploitation.

The United States clearly understands the importance of our international airport and this is why they have prepared economic war against us. But we too understand the importance of our airport and we as a people must therefore mobilize and fight back to defend our interests. This present situation definitely calls for a massive, all-out effort (?from all sections) of our people to ensure the continuation of this vital airport project.

The PRG has already begun the process of contacting the member countries of the European Economic Community and all other countries and international organizations invited to the conference to reemphasize to them the importance of this project to our country. What we are now asking all our people to do is the following:

Firstly, that all organizations including the [words indistinct] sector, the business sector, the trade unions, the professional and service organizations, the churches, the women, youth, [word indistinct], community and other organizations--all of them--to immediately put out public statements in support of the airport project. These will not only be published locally on radio and in our newspapers but they will also be taken by Grenada's representatives to the cofinancing conference which is to be held in Brussels on the 14th and 15th of April next.

Secondly, we are also asking our Grenadian nationals and our friends abroad to publicly condemn the United States' effort to sabotage Grenada economically and keep a full pressure on the U.S. administration to change its [word indistinct] policies towards our country and our people.

Thirdly, the PRG has decided to hold a massive public rally at the international airport site in Point Salines two Sundays from today, on Sunday, April 12th at 6 in the afternoon. This will provide an opportunity to all our people to demonstrate by our presence the overwhelming support which the airport project enjoys.

Free transport will be provided. And this will also provide an excellent opportunity for our people, especially youths from the rural villages [passage indistinct] future generations yet unborn to ensure that this project moves ahead.

We owe it to our friends around the world, those who have already rendered valuable assistance, and to those who intend to make a contribution in the future, to continue the struggle for our airport. We certainly owe it to our Cuban sisters and brothers, our Venezuelan friends, our friends in Algeria, Libya, Syria and Iraq, and most of all at this particular time, to our friends in the Secretariat of the European Economic Community and member countries of the European Economic Community who have [words indistinct] and generously assisted us with the organizing of this conference as indeed [words indistinct] often in the past.

As we reflect tonight on why the rich and powerful United States is trying to stop the economic development of our poor and small nation, I ask that you reflect on the history of our region, on the history of our revolution and as you do so, I am sure that you'll agree that our history has been a consistent one of determination, struggle and [words indistinct]. That was the lesson of (Theodore), that was the meaning of the struggle of Marryshow [national hero] to develop a single identity and conscience. That was the significance of (Cecil Dietrich) in firmly establishing the role and importance of the working class and in winning for them the right to have their [word indistinct] recognized. That was why in 1973 and 1974 our people struggled so valiantly and so bravely against Gairyism and for an end to brutality, corruption, superstition, repression, exploitation and despotism. And that was, of course, why, on 13 March 1979, our people finally rose up in a united way to take power into our own hands to begin the long, hard process of national reconstruction, peaceful and progressive development, and for [word indistinct] and political justice for all of our own.

With that in mind, sisters and brothers, I ask that you all join in the battle to make sure that our airport is successfully completed despite the threats, the maneuvers and the tricks of the rich and powerful, for, as we've always said, no force on earth can stop the forward march of a determined, (?courageous), organized, vigilant and united people--no force on earth.

Long live the fraternal assistance of friendly countries. Long live the principled opposition of the European Economic Community to outside direction. Long live the fighting and struggling people of our nation. Long live the unity of the people of our country. Long live free Grenada. Together we shall build our airport. See you all at the rally on the 12th. Forward ever, backward never.

SUPPORT FOR AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT REPORT

FL012358 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Grenadians have once again shown their spirit of patriotism in support for the construction of the international airport at Point Salines. The latest act of patriotism and support came today in a resolution adopted by over 80 Grenadians who were gathered at York House in St Georges for a meeting with Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop.

The main purpose of the meeting was to discuss the construction of the international airport and efforts by the United States Government to block assistance for the project from member countries of the European Economic Community. At the meeting, the delegates pointed out that although they were attending as representatives of different mass organizations, they were, however, adopting the resolution in their individual capacities. Despite the unanimous adoption of the resolution, each person decided to take the issue back to their organizations so that these bodies may present a statement on the airport issue.

This morning's meeting was called at a short notice and brought together representatives from trade unions, the private sector, several clubs and civic organizations. After being introduced by the chairman, (Philip Stong), Prime Minister Maurice Bishop outlined the background to the international airport and also pointed out its importance to the economy of Grenada. Brother Bishop also outlined [words indistinct] for the American Government's objecting to Grenada's constructing an international airport.

[Begin Bishop recording] [words indistinct] that this present administration in America is totally opposed to any independent-minded government. It is as simple as that. Any government that is willing, in fact, to stand up and declare its willingness, its readiness, its right to move to take control of its own national and natural resources, to break out of the [words indistinct] historic dependence, to move from [words indistinct] economy, to move for the benefit of its people, that is the kind of government that this administration is going to oppose. [end recording]

Prime Minister Bishop also said increased efforts can be made to raise more funds for the project and that everyone should make an effort to attend the rally at the airport site on the 12th of this month.

Messages of condemnations continue to flow in from organizations in regards to the efforts by the United States administration to block EEC assistance for the international airport project.

And while angry condemnations continue to come in, the work at the airport site in Point Salines continues at a rapid pace. At this stage of the construction, particular emphasis is being placed on the runway which extends from the point where the light tower was located to the [word indistinct] front of the St Georges School of Medicine. The first half of the runway is expected to be completed by December this year, being 5,000 feet long and 250 feet wide.

And while our efforts are being made to guarantee the EEC's assistance for the project, Cuba continues to give its assistance. Included among the equipment which arrived from that country some weeks ago are four more trucks, an asphalt paver, four 3,000-gallon asphalt tanks, three motorcycles for easy transport on the site and concrete (?gutting) for drainage. Building equipment has also come for the construction of more prefabricated barracks to house the Cuban workers, for offices and for the construction of a temporary terminal building.

JAMAICA

SETTLEMENT REACHED WITH SUGAR INDUSTRY WORKERS

FL012124 Bridgetown CANA in English 2057 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 1 Apr (CANA)--Jamaica's sugar production was moving again today following yesterday's settlement of a wage dispute between the Sugar Producers Federation and two trade unions representing 10,000 field and factory workers on the island's 12 major estates. The workers are to receive a 20-percent across the board wage increase and a 10-percent end of crop bonus, based on the gross earnings of each worker over the period of the harvest.

The sugar industry was shut down last weekend when negotiations between producers and two unions--the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU) and the National Workers Union (NWU)--over increased pay broke down at the Ministry of Labor.

This impasse led to high level talks between Prime Minister Edward Seaga, other government officials, the sugar industry authority and the trade unions. Mr Seaga bemoaned the depressed state of the industry, and said that it could not survive more than two more crops in its present state and begged for modernization by the unions.

The sugar crop was originally targetted to produce 260,000 tons of sugar and this was scaled down to 230,000 tons, which Prime Minister Seaga said would mean a loss of 20 million dollars this year to the industry. Some industry sources still say that the island would be hard pressed to reach the present target. Mr Seaga has said that there should be a recovery in the local industry by 1983 following new injection of capital by the government.

FOREIGN MINISTER GOES TO BRUSSELS FOR ACP MEETING

FL302155 Bridgetown CANA in English 2142 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 30 Mar (CANA)--Jamaica's foreign minister, Hugh Shearer, was leaving here today for Brussels to attend a policy meeting of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of countries beginning next week, it was officially announced here today. Mr Shearer is the chairman of the ACP Council of Ministers.

The 2-day meeting, beginning on 6 April, will be the first policy session between the ACP ministers since the coming into force of the second Lome Convention which binds the 60 ACP states in a trade and aid pact with the 10 members of the European Economic Community.

The agenda for the ministerial session has not been announced here but it is expected that the ACP officials will prepare for a joint ACP-EEC conference in Luxembourg on 9 and 10 April.

The Jamaican foreign minister is also to visit the United States and Canada before returning home.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

NATION 'ON GUARD' FOLLOWING PRIME MINISTER'S DEATH

FL301803 Bridgetown CANA in English 1749 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 30 Mar (CANA)--Trinidad and Tobago went on guard today following announcement that its prime minister, 70-year-old Dr Eric Williams, had died suddenly. Armed soldiers of the regiment were posted around the radio and television stations and strategic points.

Dr Williams' death was announced at 0800 hours (1200 GMT) by President Ellis Clarke, who said he had appointed Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries Minister George Chambers as prime minister. Mr Chambers has retained the old cabinet, and he and its members will be sworn in here this afternoon.

In announcing the death of the man who had been head of government for a straight quarter century, President Clarke advised the people to work towards the interest and welfare of Trinidad and Tobago. "Our nation requires a smooth continuity, a confident serenity, a determination to discharge the obligations which circumstances, however harrowing and unforeseen, may impose upon us."

He added that "our country is now of adult age. We must therefore now comfort ourselves in a mature manner, with becoming sensitivity, with decorous self-assurance, with faith in the Almighty and love for one another."

CHILE

PRESIDENT SENDS CONGRATULATIONS MESSAGE TO VIOLA

PY312021 Paris AFP in Spanish 0352 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 30 Mar (AFP)--According to reports released here today, Chilean President Augusto Pinochet sent his congratulations to Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola on assuming the Presidency of Argentina.

The text of the message states:

As your excellency assumes the supreme command of the Argentine nation, I have the honor to express, on behalf of the Chilean people and government, and on my own behalf, our most cordial congratulations and best wishes for success in your high office.

We extend our wishes for your personal happiness and for the increasing prosperity of the Argentine people under the administration of your excellency, the message concludes.

It was signed by General Pinochet and was forwarded yesterday.

COLOMBIA

M-19 COURT-MARTIAL BEGINS IN IPIALES 1 APRIL

PA011334 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Pasto--a court-martial to try 75 members of the 19 April Movement [M-19] will begin in Ipiales in the next few hours. These M-19 members were captured in recent armed operations in southern Colombia.

Several military officers left Bogota for Ipiales to assume the defense of the guerrillas. The court-martial was convoked by the 3d Brigade commander.

The 75 M-19 members include Carlos Toledo Plata and Rosemberg Pabon Pabon; however, it was learned that they will be sent to Bogota, where they were being tried in absentia at a court-martial being held at La Picota jail.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT GUZMAN DEPLORES ATTACK ON REAGAN

FL311748 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Santiago--President Antonio Guzman said yesterday in Santiago that he deplored the shooting of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. President Guzman was questioned by Radio Mil Informando [name of newscast] when he was about to leave for the capital after watching a military parade to mark the 3d March Battle anniversary festivities. Guzman said, however, that he did not want to comment further on the attack on Reagan. Guzman said that first he wanted to learn more about the attempted assassination. Guzman said he learned of the attempt after the parade ended.

GUYANA

BURNHAM CABLES REGRETS TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

FL312309 Bridgetown CANA in English 2241 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 31 Mar (CANA)--Guyana's president, Forbes Burnham, has described yesterday's assassination bid against American President Ronald Reagan as a "callous and treacherous attempt" on his life. Mr Burnham, in a cable to President Reagan, said: "It was with deep regret and shock that I learnt of the callous and treacherous attempt on your life."

SURINAME

FORMER MINISTER HAAKMAT ON POLITICAL SITUATION

FL011129 Bridgetown CANA in English 0124 GMT 1 Apr 81

[By Herman Singh]

[Excerpts] Paramaribo, Suriname, 31 Mar (CANA)--Dr Andre Haakmat, sacked in January as Suriname's foreign minister, is moving back into the political limelight here. In interviews with the press, he has given the impression that he is far from finished with politics and in the last 2 months, political observers say he has been trying to heal a rift with the army bosses. Dr Haakmat has had discussions with Army Chief Maj Daysi Bouterse, which were officially said to have dealt with the future of this former Dutch colony.

Haakmat has been maintaining contact with Bouterse, who is recognized as the country's current most powerful figure, and his public statements indicate that he rates as very good his chances of a political resurgence.

There is an air of confidence about him now. Speaking to the press at his home in this capital city, Dr Haakmat declared that "in the short term, radical changes will have to take place in Suriname if the revolution is to [word indistinct].

"There will also have to be an improvement in the relations between Suriname and the Netherlands with the latter showing respect for the former."

Dr Haakmat welcomed moves by the Military Council to transform Suriname into a socialist state.

"In principle, the choice of the army and the Military Council is correct, because for 30 years Suriname had tried to develop itself with the old capitalistic colonial system. This system has failed.

"The features of this system were excessive domination of foreign capital and the dominating Netherlands political influence in the course of development."

Dr Haakmat said the revolution would make sense only if the "lower rungs of the society become involved in the development process." There was currently revolutionary ferment in Latin America and Suriname must become involved in it, he declared.

The new rulers of Suriname, he said "will have to take the road of Cuba, Nicaragua and now El Salvador, fight against foreign domination, and resist powerful forces, the multinationals and others.

He said that if Suriname did not follow the course of these countries the "old system" would return with restriction on civil liberties and denial of human rights. He added: "We must have radical changes in the management structure and the correct persons must be called upon to lead the country."

He said that if there was to be a "serious social revolution" in Suriname there had to be a change in the political mentality of the people. This would put the holding of elections within a few years out of the question he explained. "In my view, if we are to achieve this then elections must not be held before the next 5 years so as to prevent the small group from returning (to power) to continue their repression of the society. The old order by the small repressive group is largely responsible for the large number of Surinamers (living) in the Netherlands, he said.

Turning his thoughts to the Dutch Government, he said that if The Hague really cared about the people of Suriname it has to accept the social revolution and stop insisting on elections in the short-term, under the threat of withdrawing its development aid. "The Netherlands must also stop meddling in the affairs of Suriname", he said. "The Netherlands must also understand that its friendly relations with Suriname will not be possible in the future without human treatment of Suriname nationals in the Netherlands."

Dr Haakmat said that as foreign minister he raised these matters but was met with obstruction and even sabotage from the Netherlands. "Because of my stand, the Netherlands had interpreted my position as anti-Dutch. This is far from the truth", he said.

During his period as foreign minister he continually experienced intervention of the Netherlands ambassador in matters and relations between himself and President Chin A Sen, Dr Haakmat claimed. Some Netherlands press reports said Dr Haakmat had been in the habit of calling the Netherlands ambassador over to his office at short notices and keeping him waiting 2 to 3 hours before seeing him. The reports said the ambassador had complained about this.

PAPER WARNS AGAINST CLOSE TIES WITH GRENADA

FL311717 Bridgetown CANA in English 1705 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 31 Mar (CANA)--The MIRROR newspaper has warned Suriname against developing close ties with the left-leaning government in Grenada as the former Dutch colony moves to better relations with the English-speaking Caribbean.

The weekend newspaper said that as long as Grenada continued to depend on Cuba for economic aid and political advice, Suriname should stay clear of it. The paper described Grenada as a small nation that is leaving the policy of nonalignment and getting involved in the world's super-power structures.

Commenting on a report published here and quoting Suriname's ambassador to Guyana, Otmar Pocorni, as saying that Grenada wants to intensify its relations with Suriname, the paper said that aside from Grenada's close alliance with Cuba, there was not much that Suriname could expect from the island in the way of economic exchanges.

The paper suggested that if Suriname wanted a gateway into the Caribbean it look nearer home, beginning with its immediate western neighbor, Guyana. After many years of independence and dealing with the Caribbean area Guyana understood the region better and would be able to give better advice, the paper stated.

Mr Pocorni represented Suriname at the second anniversary of the 13 March 1979 revolution that brought a leftist government to power in Grenada.